The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 2. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1890. NO. 39

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Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day purchased of F. E. Weaver sixteen acres, more or less, of wheat in the ground and also one dun colored Alderney cow. All persons are cautioned to not interfere with said property, the same being left to the care of F. E. Weaver.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.
Mapleton Depot, Oct. 10, 1890.

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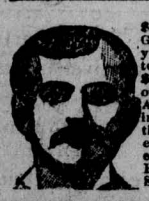

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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ITEM.

Patriotism in the Public Schools.

BY J. E. BORING.

The distinguished president of Temple college, in his recent work "Acres of Diamonds" gives two comprehensive rules for all teaching. He says: I. Teach those things which the pupils need to know. II. Impart the needed information in accordance with psychological laws. And further, this grand Keystone Commonwealth which contributes 11 millions directly and indirectly, to the schools under her fostering care demands that we teach those things which will best qualify the pupils under our care for citizenship in this commonwealth. With Col. Conwell's rule, "Teach what is necessary" and the State's demand, "Teach those things necessary to good citizenship," we have, Patriotism a necessary element, in teaching. Were it necessary to prove the proposition before entering upon its discussion we need but cite the decay of empires, whose wrecks have lined the shores of the misty Atlantic for centuries past. Byron says of her, "Thy shores are empires changed in all save thee. Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they? Thy waters wasted them while they were free, and many a tyrant since." The overthrow of governments well established is effected only when those who should be her defenders become her enemies through selfish ambition. The unstable governments of the Old World furnish sad lessons of man's selfish greed for power. The campaigns of Napoleon, extending from the Pyramids to the ice bound regions of Russia, thence to the North Sea, were sacrifices of humanity uncalled for in the annals of history. The heritage which we possess through the unfaltering devotion of our Revolutionary forefathers, is a legacy of incomparable value, only to be appreciated when we rehearse the many scenes through which they passed. Mrs. Hermans has beautifully said of the Pilgrim Fathers:

"Ay, call it holy ground,
The place where first they trod.
They left unstained,
What there they found,
Freedom to worship God."

Our own Longfellow says of them:

"God had sifted three kingdoms to find wheat for his planting,
Then had sifted the wheat as the living seed of a nation."

Queen Victoria traces her ancestry to William the Conqueror, and Bob Burdette says, "You are better off if you can go back only to your father, for he wore better clothes, was better housed and more respectable than old William." During the one hundred and fourteen years of this nation's history examples of unfaltering devotion to freedom have been legion. Patrick Henry's, "Give me liberty or give me death" struck terror to the British Ministry as did Maj. Stark's bullets to the hireling Hessians. South Carolina, during the times that tried men's souls, furnished her share among the illustrious names in history. Hear the poet say of Marion's faithful band:

They sat on the trunk of a fallen pine,
And their plate was a piece of bark.
And their sweet potatoes were superfine,
Though bearing the embers;
But Tom, with the sleeve of his cotton shirt,
The embers had brushed away.
And then to the brook, with a step alert,
He hied on that gala day.

But his nerves were out of tune,
And ill at ease on his novel seat,
While absent both knife and spoon,
Said he, you give me but Lenten fare,
Is the table always slim?
Perhaps with a Briton you will share
The cup with a flowing brim!
Then Marion put his potato down,
On the homely plate of bark—
He had to smile, for he could not frown,
While gay as the morning lark;—
'Tis a royal feast I provide to-day,
Upon roots we rebels dine,
And in Freedom's service we draw no pay,
Is that code of ethics thine?

From Marion's camp with a suddened mien,
He hastened with awe away,
The sons of Anak, his eyes had seen,
And a giant race were they,
No more on the tented field was he,
And rich was the truth he learned,
That men who could starve for liberty,
Can neither be crushed, nor spurned.

The reply of Kentucky's favorite son to the declaration, "It will cost you the presidency," "I would rather be right than be president", is a sentiment fit for the noblest of any land. Instead of urging our pupils to attain "heights by great men won and kept" let us inculcate true notions of citizenship, respect for our laws and institutions, the purification of the body politic, the desire for right because it is right, and not from fear of punishment or hope of a reward. These lessons need not occupy a regular place in our program, for I would not add one atom to the innumerable subjects whose presentation is imperative. *History* is replete with instances of heroic devotion to justice, and we are teaching citizenship when we call attention to their upright career. Nor is this a tangible substance. We cannot see it; we cannot handle it. It is a sentiment, an incentive to action. Dr. Brooks says "It is better to inspire the heart with a noble sentiment than to teach the mind a truth of science. Can we listen to the words of Daniel Webster and not gather instructions? Hear him say to Hayne: "When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds or drenched it may be in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming there in original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured; bearing for its motto: Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseperable. You are teaching patriotism, may be unconsciously, when you emphasize the virtues of those who have maintained this government in the face of open and secret foes. Our legislative halls and military organizations are not the only places where heroism is found. The citizen who exercises his suffrage as a free American above the lash or fear of party is vastly more patriotic than the legislator who takes his oath to support the constitution and downs a cool thousand for his vote when opportunity offers. The demand for patriotism is not wanting as the years go by. Think not because we are at peace with all the world that dangers are no more. The modern peace policy of nations has gone far toward rescuing questions of dispute from the arbitrament of the sword. But there are other dangers. We can scarcely hope for the highest type of government when senators, governors, generals, and merchant princes shall go off to celebrate the centennial of the nation's holiday in a maudlin drunk at the expense of Uncle Sam.

We are to-day instructing the voters of the next decade. You may say, just half of them will be voters, but we are not so sure about that. It will be a sign of advancement and intelligence when our mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts shall be considered of equal intelligence to vote by the side of the intelligent lord who cannot read

It is admitted now, that the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world. With these opportunities for giving the American youth proper notions of a government by the people and for the people, will we not emphasize and impress the lessons of fidelity in the lives of our nation's illustrious, touching lightly the names of Arnold, Burr and others whose aim was self. Sir Walter Scott said of those who place self before country.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?
If such there be go mark him well,
For him no minstrel raptures swell,
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish could claim,
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentre all in self,
Living shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung
Unwept, unhonored and unsung."

MISSED THE TRAIN.

There are few things in this world that so aggravate a person as to miss a train. This is especially true when you arrive at the station just in time to see the train go out, leaving you to make yourself at home for an hour or so among a lot of strangers. I have seen persons start after a train hoping to overtake it before it would get under full headway. Sometimes they succeed in catching it, and again they stopped heartless and exhausted after a vain effort to lay hands upon the rear coach.

The particular case I have in mind occurred some time ago. A prominent speaker appeared before a large crowd and announced his intention of pursuing a train of thought. The train had evidently gone off and left him, and I, having heard that thought moves very rapidly, said to myself, "Old man, you'll have a hot chase." The speaker started after the train and I started after the speaker, for I wanted to be near when he overtook it so that I might observe how he got on—I never rode on a train of thought myself. He made desperate strides and gestures and every now and then I heard him shriek at the top of his voice. I supposed he was in sight of the train and was calling to the conductor, but the conductor did not stop and the chase continued. I got tired. Finally the speaker sank much exhausted, and his audience dispersed. He did not catch the train, and, as trains of thought do not travel on schedule, I don't suppose he ever will.

I said to myself as I left the place, "always catch your train of thought before appearing on the stage to speak." S. S.

—The reason why Arnica & Oil Liniment is so popular with the ladies is because it not only is very healing and soothing but its odor is not all offensive. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

From North Dakota.

MELVILLE, Dec. 15th, 1890.

EDITOR ITEM:

Since the recent excitement and scare in regard to the Indian outbreak I have received several letters from friends in Pennsylvania inquiring in regard to it. As a rule the people in the East do not know much about the Indians except what they have seen in histories in relation to Indian wars, which are filled, usually, with pictures of seminude Indians, scalping women and children, and when they (Eastern people) see an account of an Indian outbreak their minds immediately turn to the accounts of the horrible butcheries in Indian wars of the past, and those who have dear friends living in Dakota are of course very anxious in regard to them. There has been considerable excitement and as I said before, I have received several letters, and so have others from friends in the East urging us to get away before we get scalped, and as almost every one reads the ITEM I thought I would answer through these colums. There has been no cause as far as I can see for one half of the excitement raised. A great deal of it has been sensational, and gotten up through the imagination of the reporters of newspapers.

There are several Indian reservations in Dakota, upon which are a great many Indians who believe in the coming of a "Messiah," but so far they have done nothing worse than have a few ghost dances. Pine Ridge agency seems to be where the most excitement prevails. Old Sitting Bull with a few followers seems to be dissatisfied with the way the whites are doing things, and have kicked up a little disturbance. This agency is about 300 miles from where we live, so you can inform our friends that our scalp locks are safe yet for awhile. As for the reasons for getting out such reports, it is thought some of them are overdrawn through fear, causing people to imagine the danger much greater than it really is. Another reason, many people here think, is as follows: There has been a great deal of talk by the government of abandoning Fort Abraham Lincoln as a military post (Fort Lincoln is situated near Bismarck, N. D., on the Missouri river near the N. P. R. R.), and if it were abandoned and the troops withdrawn, it would have quite an effect on the business interests of Bismarck on the Eastern side, and Mandan on the Western side of the Missouri. So it is thought by many people that those interested have greatly exaggerated the scare, and petitions have been sent in to the government praying them to retain troops at Fort Lincoln. But the Indian scare is fast subsiding, and the big scare which the daily papers have worked up is about over. A number of settlers in Foster county, N. D., have been very uneasy for fear the "Messiah" craze might strike the Indians on the "Devil's" Lake reservation, (this reservation is about sixty miles north from where I live), and start them down this way on a little scalping expedition, but from what we can learn the Indians up there are as peaceful and quiet as they have been for years and have no intention of making trouble. These Indians have a reservation on the shores of "Devil's" Lake, which is finely timbered. They have good farms, stock and farming utensils and are well cared for by the government. Fort Latten which is on this reservation has been abandoned as a military post and an Indian school established there. As we said before we do not feel the least danger of the Indians scalping anyone, and think these glaring reports should be stopped, which only cause uneasiness to the people in the East on account of their friends in the Indian country. Well I guess this is enough on the Indian question.

We are having lovely weather here. We have had a few cold days, but the weather has been dry and the thermometer ranging from 10° to 40° above zero, and the ground bare of snow.

I have just been reading the report of the teachers' institute in Huntingdon county, and am much pleased with the success of the same I see many familiar names among the teachers enrolled which recall many happy recollections. Some who were schoolmates many years ago, and fellow teachers afterwards, some who are enrolled as teachers, who were pupils of your humble scribe when they were little boys and girls. Although many happy recollections are recalled by seeing these familiar names yet a feeling of sadness comes over me, when I think how fast the time has passed away, and how widely we are separated, and of the many among the number who have passed away, we hope into a better world. Oh! those were happy days, and as I see the familiar names enrolled I wish mine were among them, and that I could look upon those familiar faces if only for a short time. Teachers of Huntingdon county, persevere in your noble calling for it is a noble calling; the grandest calling on the face of the earth, and although you are not appreciated at all times as you should be, persevere and your reward is sure to come. Although I am away out here in the home of the Indians and blizzards my thoughts are in my dear old home in Huntingdon county. J. P. KIDDER.

—Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

HYPNOTISM.

What an Adept Says of Its Mysteries.

The Subject Must Believe He Is Losing His Will Power.

"Hypnotism" as a phenomenon is not a fraud but a fact," said Professor Sandwich. "It is produced by the subject operated upon and not by the hypnotist. The subject, in other words, hypnotizes himself. A hypnotist has no occult, mysterious power which other people do not possess. Any one can hypnotize some people, no one can hynotize others. The whole matter is purely subjective.

"Hypnotism begins and ends with the person hypnotized. The sole work of the hypnotist is to deceive the person to be hypnotized. The subject must be induced to believe that he is actually losing his will power through the work of the operator. That is all there is to it. When I try to mesmerize a patient the only problem before me is this: How can I convince this person that he is no longer a free agent? How can I get him to believe that he can no longer control his actions?

"There are various ways to go about this, and different methods will succeed best with different subjects. Certain conditions in the subject are absolutely necessary, however. No man can be hypnotized against his will. It is not necessary that he be a believer in hypnotism; an honest sceptic makes a first-class subject. But the subject must be open to conviction, because my success depends entirely upon his ultimate belief in the fact that hypnotism exists and that he himself is to become my prisoner.

"No man can hypnotize a subject who sets his mind doggedly against being hypnotized. A good operator, however, can very easily pick out the best subjects to operate upon. Generally speaking persons of nervous temperaments are most easily influenced. Having a number of volunteers upon the platform, I soon weed out those whom I think least likely to prove good subjects, and then commence work upon the others.

"I do not always pursue the same course. Very frequently I follow this plan: I insist upon silence in the room--absolute quiet. The subjects face a bright gaslight, footlights, or a chandelier. They are instructed to close their eyes and to shut them close —to press the eyelids together hard. Under such conditions a minute seems ten minutes to the subjects. I slowly walk about them, occasionally touching their heads with my hands. The subjects are hypnotizing themselves. After holding their eyes closely shut for half a minute the sole thought of all is, 'Well, what is all this coming to in the end?' Then they commence to watch for the slightest new sensation of any kind whatever.

"If they experience anything new it is set down as the first manifestation of mysterious hypnotic power. At this stage I have frequently scared subjects into complete surrender by making quick passes with my hands before their closed eyes. My hands being between the light and the patient, shadows dance about over his eyelids, and the active imagination does the rest.

"After holding the eyelids tightly closed for a minute they always have a tendency to stick together when the first attempt is made to open the eyes. I increase this by placing my hands above the subject's eyes and pulling the scalp backward from the eyes, at the same time warning him to keep them closed. My action of itself would open his eyes, and to keep his eyes closed he exerts considerable force. Then I suddenly release my hold, his eyelids become fairly glued together, and I say sharply, 'You can't open your eyes!' He makes one spasmodic attempt to do it and gives up completely.

"Sometimes he succeeds in slowly opening his eyes, but before he has time to see that I am wrong I say, 'Now open them,' and they fly wide open. I have only to say quietly. 'Pretty near that time; now close your eyes again.' Then the whole scheme is worked again, and it generally wins. If not I try someone else. But after the subject once gives up he is completely at your mercy. All you have to do is to act as if you were thoroughly in earnest, and that you never had the slightest doubt about your power to control his actions absolutely.

"You can make him do anything you desire—sing, dance, whistle, or stand on his head—but go to him the next day and tell him just what I am telling you now, and an army of hypnotists could not hypnotize him again; he has simply deceived himself. If you want to experiment further he must not be undeceived."—[Chicago Mail.

A Telegraph-Pole as a Storehouse.

While walking through the Museum of Natural History at Central Park, recently, I saw in one of the glass cases part of a cedar telegraph-pole, thickly perforated with holes. On inquiry, I learned that these holes had been dug in the pole by the California woodpecker for the purpose of storing acorns for its winter food. Some of the acorns may still be seen in the pole, although most of them had been extracted before it was cut down.

It has long been known that these busy workers store acorns in the bark of standing trees, but the use of a telegraph-pole for this purpose is an entirely new selection, and while perhaps the feathered gentry find it a very convenient storehouse, their method of taking possession is decidedly damaging to the telegraph pole.

There is a cousin of this same bird in Mexico, who has discovered that the stalk of the aloe makes a much better storehouse than trees or telegraph poles, besides saving him a great deal of labor. The aloe, after flowering, dies, but the hollow stalk remains standing. The flinty texture of the stalk is easily pierced through to the central cavity by the woodpecker, who then thrusts in an acorn, then another, then another, until the hollow space is filled to the level of the hole. He then makes a second opening higher up, and thrusts in more acorns until the level of that hole is reached.

So he proceeds all the way up the stalk, until it is completely filled with acorns. Often aloes thirty miles distant from the nearest oak tree have been found stored in this way, involving a journey for the birds of sixty miles for each acorn stored.

All this good work is turned to use in times of famine, when not only the woodpeckers, but other birds, and even animals, live on this preserved food.

Before I finish I must tell you of a little practical joke which the woodpecker occasionally indulges in. Instead of inserting an acorn in the tree selected he slyly puts in a small stone; the wood grows over this in time, and when the tree is finally taken to the mill the stones play sad havoc with the saws.—[St. Nicholas.

Japanese Interiors.

The houses that the Japanese women occupy are, it goes without saying, as neat and wondrously fashioned as themselves; almost always full of surprises, with movable panels, with boxes and slides, with compartments of all shapes and astonishing little closets. Everything is minutiously clean, even among the humblest, and of apparent simplicity, especially among the richest. Alone the altar of the ancestors, where sticks of incense burn, is gilded, lacquered, and garnished like a pagoda with vases and lanterns.

Everywhere else a purposed bareness—a bareness all the more complete and white if the dwelling pretends to elegance. No embroidered tapestries; sometimes transparent portieres, made of strung beads and bamboos. And never any furniture; it is on the floor or on little lacquer pedestals that necessary objects or vases of flowers are placed. To the mistress of the house luxury consists in the very excess of cleanliness, which is one of the incontestable qualities of the Japanese people.

It is everywhere the custom to unshoe before entering a house, and nothing equals the whiteness of those mats, upon which one never walks without fine socks with divided toes. The wood-work itself is white, neither painted nor varnished, keeping as its sole ornamentation, among women of true taste, the imperceptible veins of the young pine.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN

WASTE CAUSED BY WEEDS.

As it takes valuable fertilizing elements from the soil to raise the various farm crops, so the same elements are used, and lost, in the growth of weeds. An especial loss is incurred if the weeds are allowed to produce seed, since the growth of seed takes the most costly plant food from the ground.—[American Agriculturist.

FEEDING SHEEP.

Clover and millet make good kinds of hay to feed sheep during the winter. When corn is fed it should be shelled and put into tight troughs to prevent being wasted. It is better in feeding sheep to give small rations at a time, just what they will eat up clean in a few minutes, and feed often than to give so much at once that they will scatter and waste it. They are more wasteful of both grain and hay than any other class of stock unless care is taken to prevent it.

They should have no more grain than they will eat in ten minutes, and should finish their hay or fodder inside of half an hour. Besides the grain troughs sacks should be provided for the hay or fodder so as to keep them from getting it under their feet. It is very important that they should be provided with comfortable dry quarters, where they can be sheltered from storms, but they should be allowed to run out during pleasant days. —[New York World.

THAWING FROZEN GROUND.

To thaw frozen ground, says Building, use fresh-slaked lime over the ground to be opened. Water to be used as little as possible; about eighteen pounds of water to fifty-six pounds of lime will be the proper proportion. More water would absorb a part of the produced heat. The slaked lime should stand on the places in paste form about eight hours. To prevent the water from running off the place has to be properly surrounded by sand. As soon as the lime begins to slake it must be covered with a thin layer of sand or old bags.

A hole 3x3 feet and a depth of three feet will require five bushels of lime. The thawing should be commenced the night before the day the work is to be done, in order to reduce expenses. For work which must be rapidly done, as in case of broken water pipes, the above quantity of lime must be doubled, in which case three hours would be sufficient to penetrate through the frost. The process must be repeated, if the lime does not thaw through, after the loose ground has been removed. The heat so produced is about 100 degrees C., and will therefore not affect stone paving, which coal and wood fires will do.

THE LAYING HEN.

Hens differ individually, and they differ as breeds. Knowledge of their individual characteristics can only be gained by constant association with them and careful observation of their traits. The laying hen is one that is active and busy. A good scratching hen—one that is never idle—is, as a rule, a good layer, for the reason that her active habits keep her in proper condition for laying. Hence we may advise that, in selecting, let the busy, active hen be retained. A bright red comb, bright wattles and a happy disposition are indications, while bright eyes and clean feathers also point to success. All hens have bright red combs when beginning to lay, but it is before the hens begin that more information is desired.

The best method is to breed for good layers. Select the best layers every year and mate them with a male from a good laying strain, or breed, and the shortest road will at once be taken. When one finds a lot of drones in a flock, get rid of them and breed from those that are productive. The rule that "like begets like" holds good with poultry as with anything else, and should lead to the production of better stock, but it is important that the male be given some consideration, when selecting breeding stock, as his influence on the future progency is greater than any female in the flock, he being the sire of all instead of a few only.—[New Orleans Picayune.

FRUITS WITHOUT SEEDS.

Seedless apples are known to the ancients, and since then many mentions have been made of the same fact. Within the last century not only seedless fruits, but those preceded by no blossoms, have been occasionally met with. Thus the "no blow" variety was without apparent blossom and bore no seed. Other examples of the same peculiarity have appeared under different names. In the common cherry the kernel or embryo of the seed is frequently abortive, and therefore useless for germination.

The second bloom of pears and of strawberries is often doubled. Pistillate varieties of the latter fruit will sometimes produce berries, but without seeds. The banana is one of the best illustrations of the seedless fruit. There are many varieties of this tropical fruit, and it is probably true that the wild plants were seed-bearing. The so-called "dried currants" are seedless grapes from Corinth. In California this grape produces seeds, and attempts to raise the standard article have failed.

On the other hand, the Sultana grape of California is seedless, as are also some vines of the Black Hamburg. Among citrus fruits the orange and lemon are prominent for lack of seeds in some sorts. Cross-breeding seems to have developed this sterile condition, for example, in the "Washington naval" or "Riverside" orange, and the Mediterranean sweet are but few seeds.

The "Eureka" variety of lemon bears but few seeds, and one of the best lime fruits is one without seeds. In the gourd family there are many varieties with few seeds. Thus forced cucumbers under glass have a solid flesh and are not considered good if seed bearing. Melons of the highest quality are not "seedy," and fine varieties of garden pumpkins are propagated by slips in the South.

Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, who has made an extensive study of seedless fruits, in a recent paper upon the subject states that "The better varieties of the apple usually contain some abortive seeds, and they are sometimes individually to be found seedless. As a rule, when there is a tendency to abortive seeds, the larger and finer the apple the greater the number of abortive seeds." There seems to be a correlation existing between seedlessness and quality, or perhaps better, tenderness of the edible portion. If this be a law it is one that all improvers of fruit should know, that they may work with, and not against it.

While this generalization is in mind, it should also be remembered that unless the development of seedless varieties is correlated with the increased ability to propagate by suckers, offshoots, grafts or cuttings, the lack of seeds must in the end bring about the destruction of the improved variety. In short, there is a possibility of improving our fruits toward the seedlessness until that improvement becomes suicidal.—[American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Fix up the farm buildings for ter.

Have your bees all the food they will need until spring?

Don't go through the winter with a damp and dirty cellar.

The Ben Davis apple this season is the mainstay of many markets.

"Clematis Stanley" is the latest offering by florists in the way of a rare clematis.

For an ornamental deciduous hedge almost anywhere there is nothing to surpass, if to equal, the Japan quince (Cydonia japonica.)

Keep ripe weeds from the compost heap. They would be the foundation of a deal of hard work, hoeing and cleaning next year.

Many abandoned farms have been abandoned because they are too large to be profitably cultivated. It is very seldom that a small farm is abandoned.

If on a dairy farm, where a full force of hands has to be kept through the winter, some time may be given to getting out stones, stumps and other obstructions in the plow field or pasture.

Foreign exchanges report that a sweet scented rose of a steel-green color has been produced after many years of experiment, by Dr. Bonnell of Turin. He has named it the "Edison."

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A LITTLE GIRL'S POEM.

Charley boy looked at the snowflakes fair,
Falling so swiftly through the air.

With wonder in his big blue eyes
He looked at the fairies from far-off skies,

Soon he called, "Mamma, come look at these things,
Floating as softly as if they had wings.

"I guess, Mamma, the angels up there
Are combing the dandruff out of their hair!"
—[American Agriculturist.

A DOG THAT WENT TO THE POORHOUSE.

A family in Salem, Mass., owned a dog who had become quite old and troublesome. He was cross, and would take the best place in the room and no one could make him leave it willingly. At last Grandma, much troubled, said, "Sir, this dog is so troublesome, we must send him away."

The dog got up and looked at her in sorrow and went out of the room. In a few days they heard that this dog, whom everybody knew, had gone to the poorhouse, where the town's poor people were taken care off; and stranger still, on Saturdays, when many of the inmates went to see friends, this dog also went home to see "Sir" and "Ma'm," stayed awhile and then went back again and lived there ever after. —[Wide Awake.

FARMER ANTS.

In various parts of North America there is found a kind of ant that performs all the processes connected with farming. They weed the ground near the nests, clearing away all the green stuff, except a grain-bearing grass known as "ant rice." They sow the seeds of this grass, and gather the crop when it is ripe. The chaff is removed, but the grain is stored for winter use. Should the season be wet and any of the seeds in the granaries begin to sprout, the insects take out all the damaged grain and place it in the sun to dry. This is done only during the day and during sunshine, and seeds that are so much injured as to be worthless are cast aside. No wonder this clever and industrious creature is called the agricultural or harvesting ant.—[Little Folks.

THE BELLE OF THE NIGHT.

The French call the well-known flower — "the four o'clock" — "the belle of the night," a name it fully deserves on account of its bright foliage, its beautiful color and its exquisite fragrance. The name "four o'clock" was given to it because it opens at that time in the afternoon.

It is also called "the marvel of Peru," because it was first found in Peru soon after the discovery of the country, when almost everything from that strange land was considered miraculous. It is a lovely sight to watch the humming birds and humming bird moths hovering over this flower, and sipping the sweets it so generously offers them. — [Detroit Free Press.

ROMANCE OF A FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

Madame Carnot, the wife of the President of the French Republic, frequently visits a day nursery for poor children in the Rue Bacon, loaded with toys and fresh fruits. The story of the establishment of this charitable institution is full of interest and pathos.

Many years ago an only child, a daughter, was born to a noble but poor couple, the Count and Countess de Laurenceau. The little girl was beautiful and attractive, and became the pet of a large circle of uncles, aunts and cousins, who all fell into the habit of giving her birthday gifts of money, which was laid away to bear interest until she should be grown and require a dot.

The young girl died while still a child, and her mother took this money and with it founded this asylum for the homeless babies of Paris, in memory of her lost darling. Other mothers, left childless, have given aid to this charity, with the money which they had intended to give to memorial windows and costly gravestones.

The Little Bethlehem, as it is called thus is dedicated not only to the help of the innocent, little living children who find a refuge in it, but to the memory of others whose fate in life was happier, but who were, perhaps, not more dearly loved.—[Ladies Home Companion.

A sure sign—No trust.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Birth of Christ."

TEXT: "*Let us now go even unto Bethlehem.*"—Luke ii., 15.

Amid a thousand mercies we give each other holiday congratulations. By long established custom we exhort each other to healthful merriment. By gift, by Christmas trees which blossom and fruit in one night, by early morning surprise, by clusters of lighted candles, by children's processions, by sound of instruments sometimes more blatant than musical, we wake up the night and prolong the day. I wish you all, in the grandest, noblest and best sense, a merry Christmas. The event commemorated is the gladdest of the centuries. Christ's cradle was as wonderful as His cross. Persuade me of the first and I am not surprised at the last. The door by which He entered was as tremendous as the door by which He went out.

I was last winter at the house where Jesus lived while He was in Africa. It was in Cairo, Egypt, the terminus of that terrible journey on foot which He took when Joseph and Mary fled with Him from Bethlehem to Egypt to escape the massacre of Herod. All tradition, as well as all history, points out this house in Cairo as the one in which these three fugitives lived while in Africa. The room is nine steps down from the level of the street. I measured the room and found it twenty feet long and seven and a half feet high. There are three shelvings of rock, one of which I think was the cradle of our Lord.

There was no window, and all the light must have come from lantern or cradle. The three arrived here from Bethlehem, having crossed the awful desert.

On the Mediterranean steamer going from Athens to Alexandria I met the eminent scholar and theologian, Dr. Lansing, who for thirty-five years has been a resident of Cairo, and he told me that he had been all over the road that the three fugitives took from Bethlehem to Egypt. He says it is a desert way, and that the forced journey of the infant Christ must have been a terrible journey. Going up from Egypt Dr. Lansing met people from Bethlehem, their tongues swollen and hanging out from inflammation of thirst, and although his party had but one goatskin of water left, and that was important for themselves, he was so moved with the spectacle of thirst in these poor pilgrims that, though it excited the indignation of his fellow travelers, he gave water to the strangers. Over this dreadful route Joseph and Mary started for this land of Egypt. No time to make much preparation. Herod was after them, and what were these peasants before an irate king?

Joseph, the husband and father, one night sprang up from his mattress in great alarm, the beads of sweat on his forehead and his whole frame quaking. He had dreamed of massacres of his wife and babe. They must be off, that night, right away. Mary put up a few things hastily, and Joseph brought to the door the beast of burden, and helped his wife and child to mount. Why, those loaves of bread are not enough, those bottles of water will not last for such a long way. But there is no time to get anything more. Out and on. Good-by to the dear home they expect never again to see. Their hearts break. It does not need that ours be a big house in order to make us sorry to leave it.

Over the hills and down through the deep gorge they urge their way. By Hebron, by Gaza, through hot sand, under a blistering sun, the babe crying, the mother faint, the father exhausted. How slowly the days and weeks pass! Will the weary three ever reach the banks of the Nile? Will they ever see Cairo? Will the desert ever end? When at last they cross the line beyond which old Herod has no right to pursue their joy is unbounded. Free at last! Let them dismount and rest. Now they resume their way with less anxiety. They will find a place somewhere for shelter and the earning of their bread. Here they are at Cairo, Egypt.

They wind through the crooked streets, which are about ten feet wide, and enter the humble house where I have been to-day. But the terminus of the journey of these three fugitives was not as humble as their starting point at Bethlehem. If that journey across the desert ended in a cellar it started from a barn. Everthing humble around that barn, but everything glorious overhead. Christ's advent was in the hostelry called the house of Chim Ham; the night with diamonded finger pointing down to the place; the door of heaven set wide open to look out; from orchestral batons of light dripping the oratorios of the Messiah; on lowest doorstep of heaven the minstrels of God discoursing of glory and good will. Soon after the white-bearded astrologists kneel, and from leathern pouch chink the shekels and from open sacks exhale the frankincense and rustle out the bundles of myrrh. The loosened star; the escaped doxology of celestials; the chill December night aflush with May morn; our world a lost star, and another star rushing down the sky that night to beckon the wanderer home again, shall yet make all nations keep Christmas.

Are there no new lessons from the story not yet hackneyed by oft repeatal? Oh, yes! Know in the first place, it was a side-real appearance that led the way. Why not a black cloud in the shape of a band or finger pointing down to the sacred birth-place? A cloud means trouble, and the world had had trouble enough. Why not a shaft of lightning quivering and flashing and striking down to the sacred birth-place? Lightning means destruction, a shattering and consuming power, and the world wanted no more destruction.

But it was a star, and that means joy, that means hope, that means good cheer, that means ascendency. A star! That means creative power, for did not the morning stars sing together when the portfolio of the worlds was opened; A star! That means defense, for did not the stars fight in their courses against Sisera and for the Lord's people? A star! That means brilliant continuance, for are not the righteous to shine as the stars forever and ever? A star! That means the opening of eternal joy. The day star in the heart. The morning star of the Redeemer.

The unusual appearance that night may have been a strange conjunction of worlds. As the transit of Venus in our time was foretold many years ago by astronomers, and astronomers can tell what will be the conjunction of worlds a thousand years from now, so they can calculate backward; and even infidel astronomers have been compelled to testify that about the year 1 there was a very unusual appearance in the heavens. The Chinese record, of course entirely independent of the Word of God, gives as a matter of history that about the year 1 there was a strange and unaccountable appearance in the heavens.

But it may have been a meteor such as you and I have seen flash to the horizon. I saw a few years ago in the northern sky a star shoot and fall with such brilliancy and precision that if I had been on a hill as high as that of Bethlehem, on which the shepherds stood, I could have marked within a short distance the place of the alighting. The University of Iowa and the British museum have specimens of meteoric stones picked up in the fields, fragments flung off from other worlds, leaving a fiery trail on the sky. So that it is not to me at all improbable the stellar or the meteoric appearance on that night of which we speak. I only care to know that it was bright, that it was silvery, that it flashed and swayed and swung and halted with joy celestial, as though Christ in haste to save our world had rushed down without His coronet, and the angels of God had hurled it after Him!

The wise men of of the East came to Christ. They were not fools, they were not imbeciles. The record distinctly says that the wise men came to Christ. We say they were the magi, or they were the alchemists, or they were the astrologists, and we say it with depreciating accentuation. Why they were the most splendid and magnificent men of the century. They were the naturalists and the scientists. They knew all that was known. You must remember that astrology was the mother of astronomy, and that alchemy was the mother of chemistry, and because children are brighter than the mother you do not despise the mother.

It was the lifelong business of these astrologers to study the stars. Twenty-two hundred and fifty years before Christ was born the wise men knew the precession of the equinoxes, and they had calculated the orbit and the return of the comets. Professor Smith declares that he thinks they understood the distance of the sun from the earth. We find in the book of Job that the men of olden time did not suppose the world was flat, as some have said, but that he knew, and the men of his time knew, the world was globular. The pyramids were built for astrological and astronomical study. Then, the alchemists spent their lives in the study of metals and gases and liquids and solids, and in filling the world's library with their wonderful discoveries. They were vastly wise men who came from the East, and tradition says the three wisest came—Casper, a young man; Balthazar, a man of midlife, and Melchior, an octogenarian. The three wisest men of all the century. They came to the manger.

So it has always been—the wisest men come to Christ, the brainiest men come to the manger. Who was the greatest metaphysician this country ever has produced? Jonathan Edwards, the Christian. Who was the greatest astronomer of the world? Herschel, the Christian. Who was the greatest poet ever produced? John Milton, the Christian. Who was the wisest writer on law? Blackstone, the Christian. Why is it that every college and university in the land has a chapel? They must have a place for the wise men to worship. Come now, let us understand in ounces and by inches this whole matter. In post-mortem examination the brain of distinguished men has been examined, and I will find the largest, the heaviest, the mightiest brain ever produced in America, and I will ask what that brain thought of Christ. Here it is, the brain weighing sixty-three ounces, the largest brain ever produced in America. Now let me find what that brain thought of Christ. In the dying moment that man said: "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief. Whatever else I do, Almighty God, receive me to Thyself for Christ's sake. This night I shall be in the light and joy and blessedness." So Daniel Webster came to the manger. The wise men of the East followed by the wise men of the West.

It was in closing December that He was born to show that this is a Christ of people in sharp blast, for people under clouded sky, for people with frosted hopes, for people with thermometer below zero. That is the reason He is so often found among the destitute. You can find Him on any night coming off the moors. You can see Him any night coming through the dark lanes of the city. You can see Him putting His hand under the fainting head in the pauper's cabin. He remembers how the wind whistled around the caravansary in Bethlehem that December night, and He is in sympathy with all those who in their poverty hear the shutters clatter on a cold night.

It was this December Christ that Washington and his army worshiped at Valley Forge, when without blankets they lay down in the December snow. It was this Christ that the Pilgrim Fathers appealed to when the Mayflower wharfed at Plymouth Rock, and in the years that went by the graves digged, were more in number than the houses built. Oh, I tell you, we want a December Christ, not a Christ for fair weather, but a Christ for dark days clouded with sickness, and chilling with disappointment, and suffocating with bereavement, and terrific with wide open graves. Not a springtime Christ, not a summer Christ, not an autumnal Christ, but a winter Christ. Oh, this suffering and struggling world needs to be hushed and soothed and rocked and lullabied in the arms of sympathetic Omnipotence! No mother ever with more tenderness put her foot on the rocker of the cradle of a sick child than Christ comes down to us, to this invalid world, and He rocks it into placidity and quietness as He says, "My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth give I unto you."

Notice also the fact which no one seems to notice—that this Christ was born among the sheep, and the cattle, and the horses, and the camels in order that He might be an alleviating influence to the whole animal creation. It means mercy for overdriven, underfed, poorly sheltered, galled and maltreated animal creation. Hath the Christ who compared Himself to a dove no care for the cruelties of the pigeon shooting? Hath the Christ who compared Himself to a lamb no care for the sheep who are tied and contorted, and with neck over the sharp edge of the butcher's cart, or the cattle train in hot weather from Omaha to New York, with no water—fifteen hundred miles of agony?

Hath the Christ whose tax was paid by a fish, the coin taken from its mouth, no care for the tossing fins in the fish market? Hath the Christ who strung with His own hand the nerves of dog and cat no indignation for the horrors of vivisection? Hath the Christ who said "Go to the ant" no watchfulness for the transfixed insects? Hath the Christ who said "Behold the fowls of the air" Himself never beheld the outrages heaped upon the brute creation which cannot articulate its grief? This Christ came not only to lift the human race out of its trouble, but to lift out of pang and hardship the animal creation. In the glorious milennial time the child shall lead the lion and play with the cockatrice only because brute and reptile shall have no more wrongs to avenge. To alleviate the condition of the brute creation Christ was born in the cattle pen. The first bleat of the Lamb of God heard amid the tired flocks of Bethlehem shepherds. The white horse of eternal victory stabled in a barn.

But notice also in this account the three Christmas presents that are brought to the manger—gold, frankincense and myrrh. Gold to Christ—that means all the affluence of the world surrendered to Him. For lack of money no more asylums limping on their way like the cripples whom they helped, feeling their slow way like the blind people whom they sheltered. Millions of dollars for Christ where there are now thousands for Christ. Railroads owned by Christian stockholders, and governed by Christian directors, and carrying passengers and freight at Christian prices. George Peabodys and Abbott Lawrences and James Lenoxes no rarity. Bank of England, Bourse of France, United States treasury, all the moneyed institutions of the world for Christ. The gold for Christ. Gold not merely paid the way of Joseph and Mary and the divine fugitive into Egypt, but it was typical of the fact that Christ's way shall be paid all around the world. The gold for Christ, the silver for Christ, the jewels or Christ. Australia, Nevada and Golconda for Christ. The bright, round, beautiful jewel of a world set like a solitaire on the bosom of Christ.

But I notice that these wise men also shook out from the sacks the myrrh. The cattle came and they snuffed at it. They did not eat it because it was bitter. The pungent gum resin of Abyssinia called myrrh brought to to the feet of Christ. That means bitterness Bitter betraval, bitter persecution, bitter days of suffering, bitter nights of woe. Myrrh. That is what they put into His cup when He was dying. Myrrh. That is what they put under His head in the wilderness. Myrrh. That is what they strewed His path with all the way from the cattle pen in Bethlehem to the mausoleum at Joseph's country seat. Myrrh. Yea, says the Psalmist, "All Thy garments smell of myrrh." That is what the wise men wrapped in the swaddling clothes of the babe. That is what the Marys twisted in the shroud of a crucified Christ. The myrrh. Oh, the height, the depth, the length, the breadth of the Saviour's sorrow! Well might the wise men shake out the myrrh.

But I notice also from another sack they shake out the frankincense. Clear up to the rafters of the barn the air is filled with perfume, and the hostlers and the camel drivers in the farthest part of the building inhale it, and it floats out upon the air until passersby wonder who in that rough place could have by accident dropped a box of alabaster. Frankincense. That is what they burned in the censer in the ancient temple. Frankincense. That means worship. Frankincense. That is to fill all the homes, and all the churches, and all the capitals, and all the nations from cellar of stalactited cave clear up to the silvery rafters of the starlit dome. Frankincense. That is what we shake out from our hearts to-day, so that the nostrils of Christ once crimsoned with the hemorrhage of the cross shall be flooded with the perfume of a world's adoration. Frankincense. Frankincense in song and sermon and offertory and handshaking and decoration.

Praise Him, mountains and hills, valleys and seas, and skies and earth and heaven—cyclone with your trumpets, northern lights with your flaming ensign, morning with your castles of cloud, and evening with your billowing clouds of sunset. Do you know how they used to hold the censer in the olden time, and what it was made of? Here is a metal pan and the handle by which it was held. In the inside of this metal pan were put living coals, on the top of them a perforated cover. In a square box the frankincense was brought to the temples. This frankincense was taken out and sprinkled over the living coals, and then the perforated cover was put on, and when they were all ready for worship, then the cover was lifted from the censer and from all the other censers, and the perfumed smoke arose until it hung amid all the folds and dropped amid all the altars, and then rose in great columns of praise outside or above the temple, rising clear up toward the throne of God. So we have two censers to-day of Christmas frankincense. Here is the one censer of earthly frankincense.

On that we put our thanks for the mercies of the past year, the mercies of all our past lives, individual mercies, family mercies, social mercies, national mercies, and our hearts burning with gratitude send aloft the incense of praise toward the throne of Christ. Bring on more incense, and higher and higher let the columns of praise ascend. Let them wreathe all these pillars and hover amid all these arches, and then soar to the throne. But here is the other censer of heavenly thanksgiving and worship. Let them bring all their frankincense—the cherubim bring theirs, and the seraphim theirs, and the one hundred and forty-four thousand theirs, and all the eternities theirs, and let them smoke with perfume on this heavenly censer until the cloud canopies the throne of God. Then I take these two censers—the censer of earthly frankincense and the censer of heavenly frankincense—and I swing them before the throne, and then I clash them together in one great hallelujah unto Him whom the wise men of the East brought the gold and the myrrh and the frankincense. Blessed be His glorious name forever!

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

STANLEY'S first payment for his book was $20,000, spot cash.

THE late August Belmont was an enthusiastic collector of old china.

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD, of California, is estimated to be worth $80,000,000.

EX-SPEAKER KEIFER is to be seen daily on the floor of the House and Senate in Washington.

IT is a fact unfamiliar to many that the poet Whittier was from 1837 to 1840 a resident of Philadelphia.

COLONEL R. F. HUMPHREY, the leader of the Colored Farmers' Alliance, is a white man, and was formerly a Baptist preacher in Texas.

MAJOR BURKE, the defaulting State Treasurer of Louisiana, is hard at work along the rivers of Honduras in the hope of winning back his fortune.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has accepted an invitation to attend the annual meeting of the Indiana Tariff Reform League in March, and will be one of the speakers at a banquet given by the League.

THE Empress of Russia is forty-three years old. She was never pretty, and is now exhibiting a tendency to grow stout. She is the second daughter of the Danish King, and is three years younger than the Princess of of Wales.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Judge Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, Nominated by the President.

President Harrison has nominated Henry B. Brown, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice Samuel F. Miller, deceased.

Judge Brown was born at Lee, Mass., March 2, 1836. He was graduated from Yale College in 1856, and then traveled in Europe for a year. Upon his return he studied law at the Yale and Harvard Law Schools, and, upon graduating, removed to Detroit, Mich., where he was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began the practice of his profession. For several years he was Assistant United States District Attorney in that district of the Federal courts, and in 1868 he was, by appointment, for several months Judge of the Circuit Court of Wayne County. In 1876 he was appointed by President Hayes United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. In 1875 he compiled a volume of "Admiralty Reports." He has repeatedly visited Europe and traveled extensively there.

THE tapering-off school of New York philosophers will find comfort in the fact that a Chicagoan whose married life had been one endless quarrel killed himself the day after his wife left him. The shock of sudden change and the dull monotony of one piping day of peace was too much to be endured.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 4.

Lesson Text: "The Kingdom Divided," I Kings xii., 1-17—Golden Text: Proverbs xvi., 18—Commentary.

1. "Rehoboam—Shechem—all Israel—to make Him King." Such are the words and phrases in this verse demanding our attention; but let us remember that we are reading the word of the Lord, and the Holy Spirit in this word is ever bringing before us persons, places and events which show us God honored or dishonored, God manifest and glorified, or the adversary manifest and God despised. Rehoboam was, so far as we know, the only son of Solomon, and therefore heir to the throne. His name, according to Young, signifies "Freer of the people," but he proved to be a great oppressor. Shechem was a city of the Levites, also a city of refuge, situated in Mount Ephraim. It was the place of Abraham's first altar in Canaan, and the Lord's first appearance to him in that promised land. There also Jacob bought a field and erected an altar, calling it "God, the God of Israel." There the body of Joseph was buried after the conquest of the land by Joshua (Gen. xii., 6, 7, xxxiii., 20; Josh. xxiv., 32). There all Israel gathered to make Rehoboam King of Israel, but God had determined that Solomon's son should not be King of all Israel (chap. xi., 31-36), and not all Israel nor all nations can overthrow the purpose of God.

3. "Jeroboam and all the congregation of Israel came and spake unto Rehoboam." This seems outwardly all fair and submissive, but Jeroboam cannot have forgotten the promise of the Lord by the prophet Ahijah (xi., 29-31), and he is only quietly awaiting the developments which shall give him the ten tribes for his kingdom.

4. "Thy father made our yoke grievous; make thou the grievous service * * * lighter, and we will serve thee." This, too, seems fair and reasonable, and it looks as if all might be well with Rehoboam if he will only do right. The grievous service and heavy yoke of Solomon was a fulfillment of the word of the Lord by Samuel when the people demanded a King (I Sam. viii., 11-18). Things always turn out as God says.

5. "Depart yet three days, then come again to me." The third day in Scripture is the day of resurrection and life and deliverance (Hos. vi., 2; John ii., 19; Matt. xvi., 21), but only for such as follow on to know the Lord. Neither Rhehoboam nor Jeroboam nor their followers were at this time much concerned about following the Lord, as their after conduct plainly testifies.

7. "If thou wilt be a servant unto this people this day, * * * and speak good words to them, then they will be thy servants for ever." If he would only seek the welfare and peace of his people, as did those Kings who sought to do right in the sight of the Lord, and as did Mordecai (Esth. x., 3) at a later period, then all would be well. But this was not his spirit. He had not the spirit of the King of Kings, who though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor; who laid aside His glory, and for His people's sake became a servant, saying: "I am among you as one who serveth" (II Cor. viii., 9; Luke xxii., 27).

8. "But he forsook the counsel of the old men * * * and consulted with the young men." The old men had stood before Solomon, his father, but these young men had grown up with himself and stood before him. They would be more to his mind, and being his fellows he would be more apt to listen to them. Just as young men to-day are more likely to heed the advice of their companions than the advice of their seniors, who are too often deemed by them as fossils of a past age, having very antiquated ideas.

9. "And he said unto them, What counsel ye?" If he had only cried to the Wonderful Counselor, "Shew me Thy ways, O Lord; teach me Thy paths" (Ps. xxv., 4), how well it would have been with him. But he preferred an arm of flesh, and proved in his experience the truth of the "Thus saith the Lord, Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord" (Jer. xvii., 5).

10. "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins." This is part of the answer which the young men instructed him to give to the people. The loins are significant of strength as in Job xl., 16; Prov. xxxi., 17; but in the case of Solomon it was strength of oppression. Observe that in the text the word "finger" is in italics, indicating that there is no word for finger in the Hebrew. The sense seems to be: "My little or least shall be thicker or heavier than my father's strongest; or the heaviest yoke which my father put upon you shall seem light when compared with what I will do to you. My lightest yoke shall be heavier than the heaviest of my father."

11. "My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions." So they would have him draw his people to him by encouraging him to act not as a shepherd of his people, but as a cruel taskmaster, a veritable Egyptian Pharaoh. Such insane advice one would think enough to slay itself and those who gave it.

12. "So Jeroboam and all the people came to Rehoboam the third day as the king had appointed." It is a dark day for Israel. They are to hear no comforting words; their yoke is not to be lightened nor their service made easier. And yet this man was king on the throne of David, ruling over the Lord's people. A sorry representative of Jehovah surely he was. How he belied his God and acted as a true representative of the great oppressor, the father of lies, whom he served.

13. "And the king answered the people roughly." "Roughly" is the same word that in verse 4 is translated "grievous." Joseph also spoke "roughly" to his brethren (Gen. xiii., 7, 30), but in his case it was only outward roughness, yet well deserved, while back of it there was forgiveness and love. Jesus, the true King of Israel, always had compassion upon the people, and only spoke roughly to self righteous hypocrites, who richly deserved it. He was all love, but love despised brings wrath.

14. "And spake to them after the counsel of the young men." Wicked counselors are a great curse, and are all in the service, for the time at least, of the first wicked counselor, who in the garden led Adam and Eve astray. It is bad enough when friends give evil counsel, but how much worse when one's own mother is the evil counselor (Gen. xxvii., 13; II Chron. xxii., 3).

15. "The cause was from the Lord." Back of all these apparently ordinary circumstances God was working. He cannot do evil, but He often permits evil to take its course, and yet overrules all for the good of His people.

16. "All Israel saw that the king hearkened not unto them." Then they departed to their tents and made Jeroboam their king; there was none that followed the house of David but the tribe of Judah only. And when Rehoboam would have gone forth to subdue the rebels God by His servant forbade him, and he had to be content to have it so (vs. 20-24). Thus the highly privileged nation was divided because of their sins, and to this day they have never been as a whole nation reunited.

17. "But as for the children of Israel which dwelt in the cities of Judah, Rehoboam reigned over them." Not for his sake, nor Solomon's, but for David's sake was this one tribe left him (xi., 13, 36); and because the scepter should not depart from Judah till Shiloh should come (Gen. xlix., 10). Shiloh has come and gone, but He is coming again to make the twelve tribes one nation in their own land forever, and He Himself will be their King, the true freer of His people (Ezek. xxxvii., 21-28; Luke i., 31-33). Let us not forget that in these there were some faithful witnesses for God (xi., 29; xii., 22), who believed His word and stood nobly for Him. Here are the names of the two, but in darker days than these He had 7000 who bowed not down to Baal. Am I one of His faithful few!—*Lesson Helper.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The old idea that the latitude of places may vary was first confirmed last year by observations in Central Europe.

To bleach bone, wash with turpentine or naphtha or weak alkali, wash next with clean water, and sponge off with solution of peroxide of hydrogen.

Nearly every page in the history of the human race illustrates the fiercer instincts that belong to the keeper of flocks compared with those of the tiller of fields.

Professor Mendenhall, the new chief of the United States Coast Survey, is about to attempt to locate anew the magnetic pole of the northern hemisphere.

The total number of stars, of which some knowledge may be obtained by the optical appliances now available, according to Professor Lockyer, is from forty to fifty million. Of these only about six thousand are visible to the naked eye, equally divided between the two hemispheres.

A Belgian chemist has found that the green tar left after extracting the oil from the white bark of the birch will effectually preserve even the most delicate textures from decay. It yields neither acid nor alkaloid, is remarkably fluid in alcoholic solution, and when once dried resists even the action of alcohol.

One of the greatest problems of the future is thought to be the transformation of carbon energy into light upon the same principle that the glowworm and firefly give their light, and when a single pound of combustible material will furnish as much light as is now obtainable from a ton of coal.

M. Janssen, from observations taken at the summit of Mont Blanc, Switzerland, concludes that there is no oxygen as we know it in the photosphere, and that as oxygen would tend to combine with hydrogen and cut off our supply of heat by absorption, it is satisfactory to know that the sun is still far from that stage in its process of cooling.

The Scientific Press calls attention to a paper tough as wood and now being made by mixing chloride of zinc with the pulp in course of manufacture. It has been found that the greater the degree of the concentration of the zinc solution the greater will be the toughness of the paper. It can be used for making gaspipes, boxes, combs, for roofing, and even, it is added, for making boats.

How the Russians Eat.

"The Chaumiere" in Moscow is certainly the most luxurious and elegantly appointed restaurant in Europe. The large dining hall is a huge Winter garden with feathery and blooming mimoso as a background for the exquisitely served tables. In the middle of this unique restaurant-garden is a great marble fountain wherein trout and other delicately-flavored members of the finny tribe swim in deep clear water. When a guest orders a fish for his dinner, he is forthwith conducted by the head butler to this novel aquarium and is requested to select the fish most likely to tempt his fancy.

A long-handled silk net is then given to him and he can, if he pleases, catch his fish with sportsmanlike zest and dexterity, a feat which materially adds to his enjoyment and general appreciation of the dinner he is about to eat. Russians, who are very fond of flowers, do not relish a repast when the table is not one mass of fragrant blossoms, and nowhere else in Europe does one see such gorgeous table decorations as in St. Petersburg or Moscow. Thousands of rubles are often spent for orchids to adorn the board of some wealthy Boyard, and at the dinner given some time ago by Prince Narishkine to the Diplomatic Corps at St. Petersburg the flowers in the dining hall cost over 20,000 rubles.—[Kansas City Times.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

Cassville.

Cassville has been snowed in.

J. O. Heaton had a relapse and has again been confined to bed. He is improving now.

D. M. Evans, Esq., is very encouragingly improving.

Through the intrepidity of Jas. Crotsley and D. C. Crotsley, Martin Hammond had two of his daughters taken from him on Christmas day. Rev. Geo. N. Crotsley officiated. I am sorry the weather has snowed under the particulars.

Grant Cornelius has braved the snow and brought the Broad Top mail all last week. He deserves success.

Jno. Spanglet took in the village sights on Monday. He feels some of the effects of his fall yet.

Dr. W. W. Heaton, who located in Kansas last summer, has now located in Colorado, where we are informed he is succeeding well.

Jas. Stapleton, of Todd, is reported quite sick.

Miss Sallie Whiteside, who has a position in the census department at Washington, will after a short visit here, return and take her mother with her. Though her duties are numerous, she is as she should be, infatuated with her work.

Miss Mary Clarkson, as is her custom, is spending the holidays with her father. She brought her niece, Miss Elda Lewis, of Altoona, with her.

Samuel Hoffman surprised us by going to Camden with Mrs. Mattie McHenry, *nee* Posten, and returned with their marriage certificate. We wish them a long and happy life.

On the evening of the 24th the M. E. Sunday school had a Christmas tree and entertained the congregation by an appropriate program.

The Lutheran Sunday school had an enjoyable sociable onChristmas evening.

Winter Sports.

BY VIRGINIA.

One of the most enjoyable of winter pleasures is a sleigh ride. You look out at night, upon the gray frozen earth, and gray chilling sky, the trees look bare and desolate, the air is piercing and cold, but in the morning all is changed, a miracle has been wrought, all night the work went on silently, noiselessly, without sound of hammer or chisel, and now the earth is covered with a mantle of white that hides all defects, every hill is covered with a silvery veil, the fields sparkle in the sun, every post is a statue, the roofs are covered with a snowy blanket. Instead of angles, are soft billowy curves, the trees, no longer bare, are covered with glory, and, as the sleigh is announced, we take our place well muffled and mittened, and off we go, the air is bracing and keen, the horses step lightly and quickly, the bells tinkle merrily, and we can almost imagine we are in fairyland as we go breast high through the snow. Fairy caves lined with pearl and gold are not more magnificent than these banks, fretted with silver-white chasings the most exquisite. Here are high cathedral pillars of white marble, there long white bridal draperies, chased in white arabesques, and as we scud along, our hearts light, our pulses gaily leaping, we think there is no time like Winter for sport.

Salaries Paid to Old Stars.

Why, sir, there were days when you could not find standing room at a good minstrel show. Days when Dan Bryant, the Buckleys, the Campbells, Matt Peele, the Haverlys and a dozen other crack men couldn't get houses big enough to hold their business. Salaries ran up to match the demand, too. I played four years straight for Dan Bryant in his hall—now Koster & Bial's—at New York before he died, and my weekly salary was $125. In '69 John Stetson paid me $7,500 for twenty-six weeks' work at the Adelphi theatre in Boston—nearly $300 a week for the run—but all that sort of thing died out when the cheap shows began to knock out minstrel work in the early '80's.—J. W. McAndrews, Interview in Chicago Herald.

A Reduced Appetite.

Mr. Bingo—What part of the turkey do you want, Tommy?

Tommy Bingo (who has been stuffing himself with candy all the morning)—I don't know as I want any (hesitatingly). I don't feel very hungry.

Mr. Bingo—Come, that won't do. You must eat something, my son.

Tommy—Well, you might give me a drumstick and a wing and some of the breast and a little stuffing and gravy and—and the wishbone. I know I couldn't eat any more than that.

—Having completed taking account of stock I am prepared to render prompt service to customers. I have some goods which are marked down in price. Call and see me. MRS. M. E. EVANS.

Dissolution Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Mapleton Depot, Pa., under the firm name, style and title of Himes Bros., dealers in grain, flour, feed, salt and coal, has been dissolved, this 19th day of December, A. D., 1890, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment. For a short time the mill will continue the business of custom work, chopping and exchanging. No grain purchased. In the meantime the mill is subject to lease to any good party and possession will be given at any time.

J. T. HIMES,
J. M. HIMES.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 30, 1890.

ESTRAY NOTICE.—Came to the premises of Michael Querry, in Union township, about the 15th of October, a red, short horn bull. No marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

MICHAEL QUERRY.

Union twp., Dec. 5. 1890.

The Man Who Knows

a good article when he sees it, should follow his knows, and he will bring up at our store, headquarters for the best

—Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silverware.—

We invite comparison in every particular of our Goods with any on the market, content to abide the verdict of discriminating buyers. We offer bargains which the man who sees will surely seize.

T. WILDAY BLACK, Jeweler,
423 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Special attention given to repairing watches, clocks, jewelry

LANE & VANZANDT,
Agents for the
Standard Sewing Machine COMPANY,
have the exclusive right for Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.
Repairing of All Kinds Done.
—Satisfaction Guaranteed.—

Parties wishing to buy a Sewing Machine, should examine the "Standard" before purchasing elsewhere.

We carry a full line of all parts of machines.

Office: Newton Hamilton, Pa.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

MUNN & CO
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for
PATENTS
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO.
361 Broadway,
New York.

GRAND HOLIDAY DISPLAY!

THE : EVENT : OF : THE : SEASON!

LOGAN. Such a display of Holiday Goods as can be seen at Logan's is surprising. Old Santa Claus, the children's friend, has certainly done himself proud by his efforts to please the children of Mapleton. Everybody should see what he has left at Logan's. There are Toys of every description: Candy Toys, Tin Toys, Metal Toys, Wooden Toys, etc., etc., Books, Games, etc. Something for everybody. Old, young or middle-aged can be suited and pleased from this stock. Photograph Albums, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, etc. In addition to this wonderful assortment you will find a complete stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Queensware, Hardware, etc. The biggest stock of Fine Glassware, made from Mapleton sand, ever brought to this place. Come and see my Holiday Display. **LOGAN.**

Santa Claus Has Established Headquarters Here.

A Wonderful Display of Holiday Goods!

Nothing Like it Ever Before Seen in Mapleton.

YEARS OF VARIED and SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE
In the Use of CURATIVE METHODS, that we Alone own and Control, for all Diseases, orders of
MEN Who have weak or UNDEVELOPED, or diseased organs, who are suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH and any Excesses, or of
MEN Who are NERVOUS and IMPOTENT, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of friends and companions, leads us to
FOR A LIMITED TIME
guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own Exclusive method and appliances will afford a CURE! There is, then,
REAL HOPE FOR YOU AND YOURS.
Don't brood over your condition, nor give up in despair! Thousands of the Worst Cases have yielded to our HOME TREATMENT, as set forth in our WONDERFUL BOOK, which we send sealed, post paid, FREE, for a limited time. GET IT TO-DAY. Remember, no one else has the methods, appliances and experience that we employ, and we claim the MONOPOLY OF UNIFORM SUCCESS. ERIE MEDICAL Co., 64 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

2,000 References. Name this paper when you write.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE

COOK BOOK FREE

320 Pages, Over 1,200 Recipes and Hundreds of Illustrations.

The recipes are the choicest selections from 20,000 that were received from practical housewives living in all parts of the United States, to which were added hundreds of the newest, best and most practical recipes of this progressive age, all of it set in new and large type, and the whole book handsomely illustrated. IT HAS A BEAUTIFUL ILLUMINATED COVER. It is an elegant and admirably arranged volume of recipes for practical, everyday use. Among its points of excellence are the following:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Pudding, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT $1,

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

TO GET THE COOK BOOK FREE Send only 15 cents for three months trial subscription to the FARM AND FIRESIDE and state that you want the Cook Book, and it will be mailed free, postpaid.

THE FARM AND FIRESIDE is a large, 16-page, 64-column journal, issued twice a month, at PHILADELPHIA, PA., and SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. It is the handsomest, best and cheapest agricultural and home journal in the United States, leading all others in circulation and influence, printing a QUARTER MILLION COPIES every issue, and is recognized by leading agriculturists as an authority on all that pertains to the farm. Address letters plainly to

FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

NOTICE.—I have this day purchased at Constable's Sale the following property and left same with Amos and Elizabeth Hidecker, of Union township: 2 Milch Cows, 3 Shotes, Cook stove and Fixtures, Dressing Bureau, 1 Safe, 2 Tables, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Rockers, 1 Clock, 25 yards Carpet, 3 Bedsteads and Bedding, 1 Kettle, Lot of Fodder, Lot of Chickens, etc.

All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property.

JAMES E. McCONAHY.

Dec. 6, 1890.

Subscribe

—FOR—

"The Item."

B. O'Connor & Sons.

SPECIAL SALE.

Seasonable Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Ladies' Rubber Boots, 2½ to 7, $1.75
Misses' " " 12 to 2, 1.25
Child's, " " 8 to 10, 1.00

Boys' Extra Heavy Rubber Boots, 2 to 6, $2.50.

Big Bargains.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Misses' Hoods and Toboggans.

Men's extra heavy Scotch Caps, 48c., Men's Fur Caps, $1.10, worth $1.50. Boys' Plush Caps, 50c. Misses' Plush and Velvet Helmet Caps, 25c.—regular price, $1.25. Do not miss this bargain. Misses' Plaid Nelly Bly Caps reduced to 25c.

Ladies' extra heavy Domestic Flannel Shirts only 75c.

Gents' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00. Ladies' extra heavy Red Flannel Undershirts, $1.00 Large line Ladies' and Gents' Underwear at 50c., worth 60c.

Large line Canton, Domstic and All-Wool Flannels.

Ladies' and Gents' Mufflers, extra large, at 25c.

Children's Knit Jackets at 50c.
" Muffs and Capes at $1.50

Henrietta Cloth (brown and black only), 30c. All-wool Cloth, 60c., reduced to 45c.

Largest assortment Men's Overshirts ever shown in town. Prices very low.

Men's Leather Boots, $1.65 up. Men's special Grain Leather Boots, reduced to $2.50. Boys' Leather Boots, 3 to 5, $1.40. Children's Leather Boots, 8 to 11, only $1.00

Horse Blankets, $2.25 per pair. Haps, $1.00 up. Blankets very cheap.

This is something you can't afford to miss: Men's Jackets and Vests, only $4.00. Big reduction in Men's Overcoats and Suits.

20 boxes Valencia Raisins,
25 " Ondura "
5 bags Muscatil "
10 " new Lima Beans.

We expect your custom by giving you rock bottom prices. Anything you want in

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Oil Cloth, Carpets, Window Shades, Wall Paper and Border, Trunks, Groceries,

Notions,

Tobacco and Cigars, Coal, Hardware, Tinware, Queensware, Glassware, Paints, Oils, Putty, Fresh and Cured Meats,

Etc., Etc.

B. O'Connor & Sons.

TERMS:—Cash in full on pay day. Never longer than 30 days.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Dec 31, 1890.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Resolve.

—The year is dying.

—A new stack was put up at the mill last week.

—We wish all our readers A Happy New Year.

—Jesse Montgomery is ill with typhoid fever.

—William O'Connor last week moved to his new house on Church street.

—Notice of the dissolution of Himes Bros. appears elsewhere in this paper.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—Miss Minnie Hertzler, of Huntingdon, was a visitor to Mapleton last week.

—Mrs. Grace M. Lightner, of Huntingdon, visited her mother, Mrs. Mattie Stever, last week.

—Mrs. Thomas Liveringhouse and children, of Mount Union, were visiting in Mapleton last week.

—Sherman Bolinger and family, of Huntingdon, were guests of Mrs. B.'s father, S. S. Taylor, last week.

—William Miller and family, of Coalport, visited at the home of Mrs. M.'s parents in Mapleton last week.

—Jacob F. Miller, who has been working at Jeannette, is spending the holidays with his family in Mapleton.

—Samuel Robley engineer at Speer's Empire works, was slightly burned about the face on Christmas day by a flash of fire from his engine.

—There is a coal famine in Mapleton, half the citizens being without fuel. It is hoped that there may be a sudden plenty or many of us will soon shiver.

—D. M. Evans, Esq., who was taken to Cassville, several days ago, is slowly gaining strength. He desires to return to Mapleton and will be brought home in a few days.

—Mapleton was honored yesterday by a visit from two of Huntingdon county's prominent teachers, viz.: J. B. Boring, of Huntingdon, and C. E. Kauffman, of Mount Union.

—D. O. Shives and wife, of Hancock, Maryland, are enjoying a holiday visit to friends in this county. Last week they accompanied L. S. Wible and wife, of Huntingdon, to Mapleton, and have been enjoying the hospitality of friends here.

—The public is notified to refuse all $2 silver certificates of 1888, as the country seems to be flooded with a dangerous imitation of them. Perhaps it would be well for the Treasury Department to recall that issue, if it can give no better advice about it.

—Prof. Barret of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., speaking of pulmonary diseases, says: not one death occurs now where twenty died before Downs' Elixir was known. Over fifty years of constant success places Downs' Elixir at the head of the long list of cough remedies. For sale by A. B, Gillam.

—Clarence Etnier, an energetic Mount Union boy, who for the past three years has been engaged in mining operations at Carter, Montana, arrived in the east last week. He will spend some time among friends, after which he will return to his business. He is deserving of the success he is achieving.

—Our Saltillo correspondent last week made a mistake in accepting a hearsay item to the effect that a merchant of that place had been placed under bond for selling liquor. It turns out that the fact was presumed and is without truth. The correspondent very much regrets being imposed upon.

—The *Scientific American*, referred to in another column, under the heading of "Patents," is the very best publication in the cotuntry for those interested in science, engineering, mechanics, inventions, etc. A copy of the *Scientific American* may be seen at the office of this paper, where subscriptions will be received.

—From the first to the last of "Godey's Lady's Book" for January there is not a dull page. The opening story, "Q. K.," promises to be different from the average magazine story; it is cleverly illustrated by a Philadelphia artist. The illustrations throughout the magazine are all good, as well as the reading matter. We wish the publishers all success for 1891, which they richly deserve. Godey Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $2.00 per year.

—The many friends of W. B. Stone, formerly ticket and freight agent at this place, will be glad to read of the following notice, which was issued from the general superintendent's office of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad, under date of December 4th: "Mr. W. B. Stone has been appointed freight and ticket agent at Shannopin station, vice Mr. L. A. Sneary, resigned. Appointment in effect, November 27, 1890." The position pays $75 per month. His postoffice is Ethel Landing, Beaver county, Pa.

—A wedding of interest to many Tyrone friends was that of Miss Lulu V. Miller, a daughter of Mr. Nicholas Miller, of Mapleton, and who belongs to an esteemed family that has been identified with Huntingdon county for several generations, and Mr. W. A. Miller, one of Tyrone's leading merchant tailors. Besides being unusually favored in the matter of personal appearance, they are both young and have a very wide circulation of friends in educational, religious and social connections. The wedding took place on Christmas day, at 2 p. m. at the residence of J. J. Miller, on East Ridge street. Many useful and valuable presents were received. We unite with their many friends in wishing them a happy married life.—*Tyrone Herald.*

—Two marriages were solemnized in Mapleton last week. Marshal Truax and Miss Sallie Lemon were the contracting parties in one. Rev. W. Cramer of Philipsburg pronounced the words that made them man and wife. The affair took place at the residence of John A. McHugh, on Wednesday evening in the presence of a few intimate friends. The other occurrd on Thursday at noon at the residence of the bride's mother Mrs. Mary Hooper, the principals being Samuel E. Dell and Miss Louie Hooper and Rev. C. L. Benscoter was the officiating clergyman. These young people are among the very highly respected people of this community and hosts of friends join in wishing both couples all the joys and none of the sorrows incident to married life.

Mrs. Hannah Brandt.

Mrs. Hannah Brandt, whose illness has been noted in these columns, died at Academia, Juniata county, Tuesday evening, December 23, 1890.

Mrs. Brandt's maiden name was Lacy, and she was a native of Perry county. She was married to Jacob Brandt in 1852, to which union five children were born four of whom are living. They are Mrs. Ellen Walters, of Academia, Clarence Brandt, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Annie Potts, of Mapleton, and Miss Mollie Brandt, who was the nurse and comfort of her mother in her declining years.

Mrs. Brandt has been in ill health from consumption for more than six years. Her husband, Jacob Brandt, died in Mapleton, June 18, 1888, since which time she has rapidly declined. Last fall she went to Juniata county, hoping that the change would be for the better. For more than twenty years she was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She was aged 62 years, 6 months and 3 days. The remains were brought to Mapleton on Way passenger on Christmas day and were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. Church, Rev. A. Day officiating at the services. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a coppy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million coppies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

Cure for Croup.

More than twenty years ago, says a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, one of our children had a sharp attack of membraneous croup. It was after midnight when the case assumed alarming features. We had tried the usual remedies and feared to wait for our physician, as the breathing became difficult and the case alarming. In the emergency I remembered reading an article in the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter* of the successful treatment of croup with sulphur powder by an eminent French physician. Fortunately we had some of the powder on hand and concluded to try its effects. A tablespoonful was put in a large cup of water and stirred. Of this a teaspoonful was given every fifteen minutes until four or five doses had been given. In an hour or so the child was breathing naturally and soon slept quietly. The next day the dose was repeated at longer intervals, and within twenty-four hours the child was cured. The success of sulphur in croup led us a few years later to try its effect in a case of diphtheria, and again it proved its inestimable value. Later on a more pronounced case of diphtheria was treated with the same remedy and with the same marked success. In this last case the consent of our family physician, a gentleman of broad and liberal views, was secured. In croup the membrane was broken up and thrown off, while in diphtheria the patches were broken up and removed. It seems to me the widest publicity should be given this simple and valuable remedy. In the country, where it is often difficult to reach a physician in time in a case of emergency, its value is priceless. In a family where there are young children a few cents' worth of powdered sulphur should always be kept on hand. I know of scores of cases where its success has been proved. I am sorry I cannot recall the name of the French physician who called attention to the sulphur treatment nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The Queen's Latest Offer.

In the Queen's "Word Contest," which the publishers of that magazine announce as the last one they will ever offer, a free education consisting of a three year's course in any Canadian or American Seminary or College, including all expenses, tuition and board, to be paid by the publishers of the *Queen*, or one year abroad, consisting of one entire year's travel in Europe, all expenses to be paid, will be given to the person sending them the largest list of words made from the text which is announced in the last issue of the *Queen*. A special deposit of $750, has been made in the Dominion Bank of Canada, to carry out this offer. Many other useful and valuable prizes will be awarded in order of merit. The publishers of the *Queen* have made their popular family magazine famous throughout both Canada and the United States by the liberal prizes given in their previous competitions, and as this will positively be the last one offered, they intend to make it excel all others as regards the value of the prizes. Send six two cent, U. S., stamps for copy of the *Queen* containing the text, complete rules and list of prizes. Address

THE CANADIAN QUEEN,
TORONTO, CANADA.

"E"-less Composition.

The following poem of three stanzas of four lines each has often been alluded to as one of the most unique of literary curiosities. Each stanza contains every letter in the alphabet except the letter "e," which all printers will tell you is one of the most indispensable of the letters, its relative proportion of use being 120 times to j 4, k 8, g 17, and l 40. The one coming next to "e" in number of times of use is "a," which is used 80 times, while the letter in question is being used 120 times. The poem is entitled:

THE FATE OF NASSAU.

Bold Nassau quits his caravan,
A hazy mountain grot to scan;
Climbs jaggy rocks to spy his way.
Doth tax his sight, but far doth stray.

Not work of man nor sport of child,
Finds Nassau in that mazy wild;
Lax grows his joints, limbs toil in vain—
Poor wight! Why didn't thou quit that plain?

Vainly for succor Nassau calls,
Knows Zillah that thy Nassau falls;
But prowling wolf and fox may joy
To quarry on that Arab boy.

—*New Orleans Times.*

Calvin.

Samuel Hoffman, of Cassville, and Mrs. Mattie McHenry, of Cass township, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Christmas day. We have been informed that they went to our sister state, New Jersey, to have the knot tied. We wish them a happy journey over the stormy seas of life.

One day last week Christian Pheasant purchased a new buggy. Our people seem to have the buggy fever.

Miss Maude O. Wright spent Christmas with her parents. Maude is a bright and intelligent girl and is doing a good work in her school at Lincoln.

Miss Maude Miller, of Dudley, was circulating among her many friends in the valley last week.

Miss Laura Shore, of Huntingdon, visited her father and brothers last week.

Miss Rena Smith, of Hare's valley, was the guest of Miss Maude Wright during the latter part of last week.

The Christmas entertainments at Calvin and Otterbein were largely attended and the treats were good. Being in attendance at both places, we must say that we think Otterbein "took the cake."

C. M. Glasgow and family, of Altoona, visited their parents on Christmas.

The snow that fell on Dec. 25 and 26 measured from 10 to 12 inches in depth in this section.

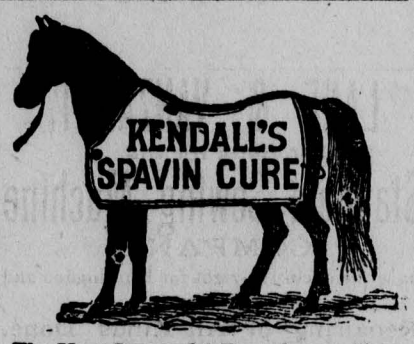
Quite a number of our young folks, and some older ones, too, were under the influence of intoxicating drink on Christmas, and some of them behaved very badly at the entertainment at Otterbein, having for one trick set a sleigh over the fence and left the horse standing in such a position that it could not move, and would have broken the sleigh and probably crippled the horse had not two of our citizens happened to pass by and set the sleigh back to its place. We do not know who did it, but we say that men or boys who will do such work ought to be introduced to Judge Furst. Two boys we know of, who are old enough to be called men, and who would like to be so called, left home very early Christmas morning and returned home with 12 quart bottles filled with the poisonous stuff that is sending so many of our young men to a drunkard's grave.

Sale Register.

All sales for which bills are printed at this office will be advertised in this column, free of charge, until day of sale. The most attractive bills are printed at the ITEM office. Send us your order.

SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 1891,—commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., John A. Cree will sell at his residence in Mapleton Borough, No. 8 cook stove, 2 parlor stoves, doughtray, chest, 2 clocks, 2 mirrors, 3 wash stands, extension table, breakfast table, corner cupboard, sofa, chairs, bureau, singer sewing machine, 5 pairs bedsteads, wringer, churn, chains, cutting box, 2-horse platform spring wagon, 1-horse spring wagon, etc.

THURSDAY, January 8—commencing at 1 o'clock. P. M., John Kilgore will sell at his residence in Smith valley, 2½ miles west of Mapleton, four cows, 6 shotes, 3 heifers, colt—rising 2 years, two-horse wagon, one-horse spring wagon, plows, harrow, grain cradle, single trees, double-trees, chains, hay, corn-fodder, corn, etc.



The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success, curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.
Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.
Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows *no bunch on the joint.*
Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicine which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.
I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

J. G. GILLAM.

GOOD BYE, 1890.

Welcome the Coming;

Speed the Parting Guest.

We wish our patrons a

MERRY CHRISTMAS

and a

HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO those who have not been our patrons we would say, the way to enjoy a Merrier Christmas and a Happier New Year, one year hence, is to include among your resolutions one to the effect that during the year 1891 you will purchase all things that you need from J. G. Gillam. He keeps a full stock of all necessities and his prices are always as low as the market will justify. Don't forget these pointers.

The Year is Dying.

WELCOME, 1891.

A LITTLE BLIZZARD.

New York and Vicinity Swept by a Heavy Snow Storm.

Its Effects Felt All Along the Atlantic Coast.

In its general features, a storm which struck New York and vicinity the other morning more closely resembled the great blizzard of 1888 than any weather disturbance that has happened in that locality since that memorable occasion. In a less degree there were the same indications—tempestuous winds bearing a downfall of fine, cutting snow, a low temperature, and a general discomfort to man and beast, whether indoors or out.

The wind seemed to have no particular direction after it had struck the streets. While it was generally from the northeast, there were many localities in the city where it was exceedingly difficult to tell from what quarter the wind came or whither it blew. There was a succession of eddies and whirlwinds that caught the unsuspecting traveler from every quarter and played havoc with his habiliments At one moment the wind seemed to come from the north, at the next it blew furiously from the east, and then, striking the buildings on either side of the street, it whirled and swirled until no one could tell what it was trying to do in its seemingly mad attempt to tear up the streets generally. All the while it was snowing heavily.

Toward evening the snow changed into rain for a short time, and then changed again into sleet. This was probably the most disagreeable part of the whole day, for the icy particles came down with such force and were beaten with such strength by the wind into the faces of travelers that it required a pretty tough cuticle to withstand the onslaught.

The effect of the storm on trade generally was severe. The shops did little or nothing, the women for the most part being kept indoors. The result was that the big dry goods establishments, toy shops, and other places where such crowds have been seen all through the holiday season, were practically deserted.

Down around the river front locomotion was greatly impeded. The heavy trucking that is done in this neigborhood was blocked and retarded, and so were the street cars, which circle the lower part of the city. Shipping was jeopardized, for the storm blew severely off shore, and the ships that could withstand it had to be stanch and strong.

The storm originated in the South, and on its way north centred at Norfolk, Va., early in the morning, while later in the day it was central in New York. Toward 8 o'clock at night it began to move slowly in a northeasterly direction, and late reports from the Signal Service office said that it was snowing hard all along the New England coast. The Signal Service Officer looked for the storm to spend its force in the Gulf of Newfoundland as it was accompanied by a high northeast wind.

High winds prevailed from Norfolk to Boston. The greatest velocity obtained at Block Island, where the rate was forty-four miles an hour. The rate in New York City was thirty-four miles an hour, decreasing gradually until 10 o'clock at night the wind had fallen to twenty-four miles an hour. South of Norfolk and extending all along the coast and almost throughout the South the storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. Two and a half inches of snow were reported from Norfolk, one inch from Lynchburg, one and a quarter from Atlanta, and one and a half inches from Mobile. The rain area extended over the entire Southeast and included the southeastern portion of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. The snowfall was general in all the States north of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude and east of the Mississippi River. The heaviest fall of snow was throughout Virginia, Ohio and New York.

The area of the greatest cold was in Canada, that is, the centre of cold was there. The lowest temperature reported from any point in Canada was 24 degrees below zero at Rockliff. At Montreal it was 12 degrees below zero, and at Perry Sound it was zero.

At Eastport, Me., the mercury stood 2 degrees below zero. At Portland, Me., it was 2 degrees above; at Boston, 14; at Philadelphia, 20; at Washington, 22; at Cincinnati, 24; at Chicago, 26; at St. Louis, 20; at Mobile, 40. At Lyndonville, Vt., the mercury was lower than it was anywhere else in the United States, the thermometer showing a record of 30 degrees below zero at 7 A. M. The highest registry of the mercury was 74 degrees at Key West, Fla. The greatest velocity of wind in the United States was at St. Vincent, Minn., where the rate was fifty-four miles an hour. At Bismarck, N. D., the rate was forty-eight miles an hour, while at Fort Buford, in the same State, it reached thirty-six miles an hour. At Fort Sully and Rapid City, S. D., the rate was twenty-four miles an hour. This was less than the rate at Sandy Hook, N. J., which at eight o'clock in the morning was thirty-six miles an hour.

Considerable damage to shipping was done by the storm as it swept along the Atlantic coast. Near Deal Beach, N. J., the three-masted schooner Yale from Boston, bound for Baltimore, was wrecked, but her crew of eight men were saved with the aid of a life line by the men of the Life-Saving Station.

The three-masted schooner Bill Stowe came ashore near Narragansett Pier, R. I. The vessel struck 1000 feet off shore and pounded in 250 feet. The pier life-saving crew shot a line over her, and with the aid of residents, including ex-Governor Sprague, rescued the crew of six men in the breeches buoy.

These were no sooner landed than news of another schooner in distress was received, and the crew loaded their apparatus and plunged through drifted snow three miles to Black Point. There the three-masted schooner, A. H. Hurlburt, of Gloucester, Captain Wm. Thurston, with 400 tons of ice for New York, was in peril. Within twenty minutes every mast had fallen, and Captain Thurston, Steward Hammond and Seaman Lawrence were knocked overboard by falling spars and drowned. Mate John Rooney jumped overboard and was hauled out, and the remainder of the crew were rescued by the life savers. Both vessels were wrecked.

WANT WORK AND BREAD.

A Violent Demonstration by Unemployed Mother-of-Pearl Workers.

A crowd of unemployed mother-of-pearl workers made a demonstration in front of the Austrian Home Office at Vienna, clamoring for Count Taafe and demanding work and bread.

As the Count refused to receive them, the starving men, women and children rushed to the police headquarters, intending to make another demonstration there, but the gendarmes had little difficulty in dispersing them. Thirty were arrested.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ISAAC B. SAWTELLE'S trial at Dover, N. H., for his brother's murder resulted in his conviction and he was sentenced to be hanged on the first Tuesday in January, 1892.

GENERAL CHARLES S. TAYLOR, a well-known citizen of Mount Holly, N. J., committed suicide by drowning in a creek at the identical point where his brother drowned himself a few years ago.

NEARLY all the patients in the New York hospitals inoculated with Dr. Koch's lymph are reported as doing well

D. W. TALCOTT, who was the bookkeeper for Henry W. Sage & Co., the Albany lumber dealers whom Joseph B. Abbott robbed of over $100,000, has been arrested, charged with grand larceny. Talcott was discharged by the firm after the Abbott defalcation was discovered.

IN a fire at Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. John Dietrich, aged thirty-five years, and three of her four children, six years, two years and three months old respectively, were burned to death.

THE Pittsburg (Penn.) police have captured nineteen members of a band of counterfeiters and $1100 in finely made spurious silver dollars.

South and West.

THE handsome Baltimore (Md.) Masonic Temple, including Forepaugh's Theatre, has been destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $350,000.

THE Oklahoma territorial Legislature has adjourned after passing a complete code of laws.

SILAS MICKLE (colored), of St. Paul, Minn., killed his stepdaughter Emma, dangerously stabbed his wife and then committed suicide.

POSTMASTER MATTHEWS, Carrollton, Miss., was shot and killed by W. S. McBride, a wealthy young druggist. There had been an altercation between the two men.

CONTESTS against five Democratic members of the Illinois Legislature will be instituted.

LATE advices from Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, say that the Indians have become "crazy, wild and wholly unmanageable." Two attempts were made by the hostiles to break into a company of Cheyenne scouts. A number were killed and wounded on both sides.

W. D. SIMPSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, died at his home in Columbia.

Washington.

UNITED STATES TREASURER HUSTON has reconsidered his resignation, sent in last July, and agreed to remain in his present office until the end of Mr. Harrison's term.

WORK upon the new National Library building, which will be larger than the British Museum, is going on rapidly. This will be one of the handsomest public buildings in Washington.

Foreign.

IN the French Chamber of Deputies Laguerre, former supporter of General Boulanger, asserted that Boulangism was dead.

FORTY lives were lost in the suppression of a revolt near Lima, in behalf of Pierola, the ex-Dictator of Peru.

THE Russian Government has ordered the expulsion of eleven thousand Germans and Austrians, the latter mainly Galician Poles employed by private firms in Poland.

DR. KOCH says that any deaths following the use of his lymph for the cure of consumption must be charged to improper doses, and not to the remedy itself.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are 16,000 public schools in Missouri.

INDIANA is burdened with a debt of nearly $10,000,000.

TEXAS expects $90,000,000 for her cotton crop this year.

THE 50,000,000 Mohammedians of India want home rule.

ALASKA'S ice-bound territory has been shaken by earthquake.

THE orange crop in Spain and southern Europe generally is a failure.

AN elm tree in Lee, Mass., has just been cut down which is known to be 108 years old.

"TRUE milky and fire opals," it is reported, are being turned up at Moscow, Idaho.

MEXICAN contractors are importing thousands of Chinese laborers to work on railroads in course of construction there.

IT takes $500,000 yearly to pay the pensioners of the police force of New York City, and the Legislature is to be asked to increase that sum.

THE oldest soldier in Europe, Victor Zambelli, died recently in Venice after eighty-two years of service. He began in the Austrian army.

IT is expected that the India rice crop this season will be larger than the average, and that 10,000,000 hundred weight will be available for export.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease is still prevalent in Germany, and seems to have gained a foothold in some of the more northern and western provinces.

THE Illinois State Board of Agriculture reports that the Hessian fly plague prevails to an alarming extent in every winter wheat county of the State.

OCEAN POSTOFFICES.

Postal Clerks on Steamers Between New York and Germany.

Mr. Sachse, the Director of the Post and Telegraph Department of the German Empire, and Captain Brooks, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails of the Postoffice Department, have concluded an informal agreement for the establishment of a sea postoffice service on all vessels of the German line plying between New York and Bremen and Hamburg.

The agreement provides that each Government shall furnish a postal clerk for service on each vessel, whose duty it shall be to assort all mail passing between the two countries. Contracts with the steamship companies have already been made whereby accommodations for the clerks and space for assorting the mails have been secured, the expense for the same to be divided equally between the two countries.

The new arrangement will go into effect on April 1, 1891, on vessels leaving German ports on that date and on April 15 for outbound vessels from New York. Captain Brooks expresses the belief that by the new arrangement the delivery of mails to the persons addressed, both in this country and Germany, will be so expedited that the scheme will ultimately be adopted on all transatlantic steamships.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

20TH DAY.—The Committee on Finance reported an amendment to the Caucus Financial bill, authorizing the issue of $200,000,000 in two per cent. bonds, redeemable at pleasure after ten years....Mr. Call addressed the Senate in opposition to the Election bill, and was followed by Mr. McPherson in the same strain....Mr. Aldrich, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, gave notice of his intention to move an amendment to the rules, providing for the closing of debate on any bill under consideration.

21ST DAY.—Mr. Hale (Me.) introduced a joint resolution to provide for the floating of American flags on the eastern and western porticos of the Capitol every day of the year. Laid over. ..Mr. Morgan attacked the proposal to apply cloture in the Senate....Mr. McPherson spoke against the Election bill.

22D DAY.—Only seven Senators put in an appearance at the north wing of the Capitol, and its session was held only to escape the constitutional inhibition against an adjournment of over three days.

22D DAY.—There were eighteen Senators present. Prayer was said by the Chaplain. The journal of Wednesday last having been read and approved, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Hoar, adjourned.

In the House.

20TH DAY.—Various committee appointments were made by the Speaker, after which Mr. Blanchard offered a resolution reciting that the present remarkable stringency in the money market of the United States is causing widespread alarm, and resolving that "the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House be instructed to bring in a bill providing for such an increase of the legal-tender currency of the country as, united with the present supply of money in circulation, and that being coined under existing laws, will increase the volume of money to an amount equal to fifty dollars per capita of our population."

21ST DAY.—There were but fifty members present when the House was called to order. On motion of Mr. McKinley it was agreed that when the House adjourn it be to meet on the following Tuesday, and then an adjournment was taken.

DR. KOCH TO AMERICANS.

Telling Minister Phelps That Invalids Here Should Stay at Home.

A Berlin dispatch says that Professor Koch, on a visit to Mr. William Walter Phelps, the American Minister at the Legation, passed through the ante-room, which was full of eager American doctors who were waiting to see the Minister in the hope of procuring his good offices in securing for them interviews with the world-renowned bacteriologist. A long conversation took place between the Professor and Mr. Phelps, who is worried by doctors and invalids from America, who are determined to get from headquarters information regarding the new remedy.

In the course of the conversation Professor Koch said that his decision to give the lymph henceforth only to hospitals was due to reports of fatal results that had followed its use in private practice. He carefully added, however, that he was not personally cognizant of any death resulting from its effects, but said he was convinced that the lymph was too dangerous, except when used under a constant watch by physicians. A patient, he added, ought to be seen at least every two hours. Such care could be found only in hospitals.

Professor Koch still personally attends to the production of the lymph, but he wants to discontinue this labor in favor of the Government. He thinks that ultimately its manufacture should be confined to the Government. To make the lymph, he says, requires both science and conscience. He declares that it is useless for American doctors to come to Berlin The lymph will be assigned to American hospitals that are properly vouched for. Americans who are ill should stay at home. Berlin is already too full of patients. Dr. Koch begged Mr. Phelps to send nobody to him, as he is too busy to see any one personally. He continues to be greatly pleased with the results of his discovery when properly applied. He declares that he does not want to make money. He wants the Government to manufacture the lymph, and thus release him, so that he may continue to study.

Minister Phelps has sent a vial of the lymph to one of the leading medical institutes in the United States.

THE Ramos mining district in the State of San Luis Potosi, one of the richest in Mexico, has been sold to an American syndicate headed by Mr. Kirkland, of Milwaukee.

THE MARKETS.

52 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 20	@ 4	90
Milch Cows, com. to good	25 00	@50	00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@ 7	50
Sheep	4 00	@ 5	80
Lambs	5 50	@ 6	60
Hogs—Live	3 55	@ 3	70
Dressed	4	@	5½
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@ 5	35
Patents	5 10	@ 5	75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 04⅝	@ 1	06¼
Rye—State	78	@	80
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	59	@	63
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	51
Mixed Western	47	@	50
Hay—Fair to Good	50	@	60
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	90
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.50c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	27
Dairy, fair to good	14	@	25
West. Im. Creamery	13	@	25
Factory	8	@	23
Cheese—State Factory	7	@	9½
Skims—Light	6½	@	6¾
Western	6	@	9¼
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	27
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@ 4	50
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 50	@ 5	25
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 25	@ 5	80
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 40	@ 3	60
Flour—Winter Patent	4 50	@ 4	75
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@ 1	03½
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	56
Oats—No. 2, White	48½	@	48¾
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	96
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	35	@	40
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@ 2	50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	13 00	@14	00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@17	50
Butter—Firsts	22	@	24
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	7
Sheep—Live weight	2¾	@	4¼
Lambs	4½	@	6
Hogs—Northern	4⅛	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 35	@ 4	85
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Dec	98	@	98½
Corn—No. 2 Mixed, Dec	57	@	57½
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	50½
Potatoes	95	@ 1	15
Butter—Creamery Extra	28	@	29
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

CURIOUS FACTS.

The mistletoe is a relic of the druids.

Fireworks were not known to antiquity.

Divorces can be obtained in four hours in Japan by paying $2 down.

The first newspaper in Virginia was printed in 1780 at $50 per annum.

It is a superstition that where the eagle builds its nest the lightning never strikes.

If ever the ancients employed fires at their festivals it was only for religious purposes.

The longest name in the Bible is Marharshalal-hash-baz. It occurs in Isaiah, viii., 3.

The water marking of paper is done in the factory by placing wire designs under the pulp.

A Spanish potato raised at Clarkville, Ga., this season was four feet and eight inches in length.

The "white and gold" craze has even extended to the hansom cabs, some of which are thus painted.

The sun is tremendously large. It is equal to 1,300,000 earths, but owing to its small density its weight equals that of only 332,000 earths.

A very small bird of South Africa is the mahalf weaver, but it lives in a very large house shaped like an oil flask, which it builds itself.

The pumice stone was a writing material of the ancients; they used it to smooth the roughness of the parchment or to sharpen the reeds.

On the plantation of Captain John L. Martin, near Washington, Ga., there is a pine tree that bears acorns and pine cones with great impartiality.

Montfancon notices a very ancient book of eight linden leaves, which on the back had rings fastened by a small linden rod to keep them together.

Of 700 boys and girls who drew books from the library of the College Settlement in Rivington street, New York City, last year only two had American parents.

The sacred writings of the Chinese, comparing with our Bible, are called the Five Kings, the word "Kings" meaning web of cloth. It can be traced back to about the year 1100 B. C.

The speech of Claudius, engraved on plates of bronze, is yet preserved in the town hall of Lyons, France. It was discovered in 1528 on the heights of St. Sebastian above the town.

The use of holly, in particular, dates back at least to the founding of the Roman saturnalia, for the plant was dedicated to Saturn and regarded as an emblem of peace and good will.

The people of Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina, took an early and spirited part in the resistance to Great Britain and on May 20, 1775, at Charlotte, they publicly renounced allegiance to the Crown and adopted a declaration of independence.

It is estimated that 2500 railway employes are killed yearly in the United States in accidents which might have been prevented if automatic brakes and couplings were in universal use. To equip cars and locomotives with such appliances would cost $100,000,000.

Did you ever go within a mile of a soap factory? If so you know what material they make soap of. Dobbins's Electric Soap factory is as free from odor as a chair factory. Try it once. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

THE people of the United States consume 200,000,000 bottles of pickles annually.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails it cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists. 75c.

A COMPANY is being formed at Chicago to build air ships to annihilate distance.

It Is So.

In a climate such as ours a pain reliever possessing real merit is truly indispensable. The changes are so sudden that even those of robust constitution are liable to be seized with pains either in the chest, back or limbs at any moment—neglected, serious consequences are sure to follow. A few applications of Dr. Tobias's Venetian Liniment act like magic for pains and aches of any sort. Try it and be convinced. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 40 Murray street, New York.

Save the Boys

And save the girls—from their intense sufferings from scrofula and other foul humors in the blood by giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of parents are unspeakably happy and thousands of children enjoy good health because of what this great blood purifier has done for them. It thoroughly eradicates all trace of scrofula, salt rheum, etc., and vitalizes and enriches the blood.

"Scrofula bunches in my neck disappeared when I took Hood's Sarsaparilla."—A. R. KELLEY, Parkersburg, W. Va.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail post-paid, One pack, 25c. Five $1. 2 1-4 lb. can $1.20; 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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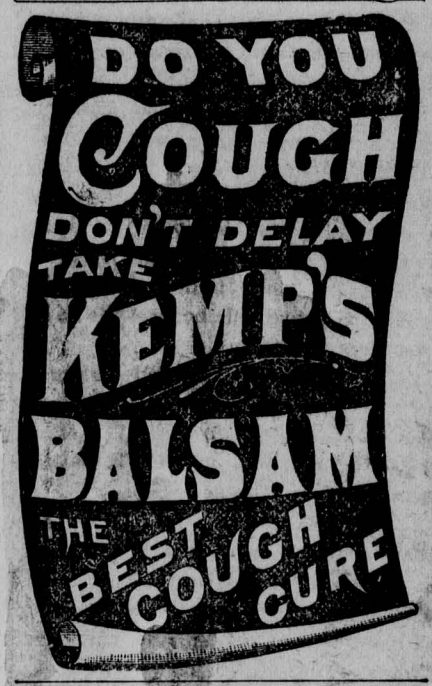
Help yourself if you're a suffering woman, with the medicine that's been prepared especially to help you—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will do it where others fail. For all the diseases peculiar to the sex—dragging-down pains, displacements, and other weaknesses, it's a *positive* remedy. It means a new life, and a longer one, for every delicate woman. In every case for which it's recommended, it gives satisfaction. It's *guaranteed* to do so, or the money is refunded.

It improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces refreshing sleep, dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both flesh and strength. It is a legitimate *medicine*—not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and cause distress. As *peculiar* in its marvelous, remedial results as in its composition. Therefore, don't be put off with some worthless compound easily, but dishonestly, recommended to be "just as good."

NYNU—52



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Powdered and Perfumed.
(PATENTED.)
The *strongest* and *purest* Lye made. Will make the *best* perfumed Hard Soap in 20 minutes *without boiling*. It is the best for disinfecting sinks, closets, drains, washing bottles, barrels, paints, etc.
PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO
Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

For Coughs and Colds
There is no Medicine like
DR. SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP.
It is pleasant to the taste and does not contain a particle of opium or anything injurious. It is the Best Cough Medicine in the World. For sale by all Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle. Dr. Schenck's Book on Consumption and its Cure, mailed free. Address
Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia.

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HE PAYS THE FREIGHT

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J. B. CRALLE & CO., Washington, D. C.

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THE BEST HOME GAME.
For 20 years on the market and excels all others. Price $1.00 each, mailed postpaid.
Selchow & Righter, 41 John St., New York

BAGGY KNEES POSITIVELY REMEDIED. Greely Pant Stretcher. Adopted by students at Harvard, Amherst, and other Colleges, also, by professional and business men everywhere. If not for sale in your town send 25c. to
B. J. GREELY, 715 Washington Street, Boston.

A XMAS HEALTH GIFT
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Is BEST OF ALL. CIRCULAR FREE.
BOOKS: For "An Ideal Complexion & Complete Physical Development," 30 Ills 50 cts. "Health & Strength in Physical Culture," 40 Ills 50 cts. Chart of 30 Ills for Dumb Bells & Pulleys, 25 cts.
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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
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I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
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We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.
$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

PARNELL DEFEATED.

A Battle at the Polls Between the Two Irish Factions.

The Anti-Parnellites Elect Their Candidate for Parliament.

The election held to fill the seat for North Kilkenny, Ireland, in the House of Commons made vacant by the death of Mr. Marum resulted in a victory for the anti-Parnellites, their candidate, Sir John Pope Hennessy, being returned.

The result of the election was as follows: Hennessy, 2502; Scully, 1356. Majority for Hennessy, 1146.

Messrs. Parnell, Harrington, Redmond, Scully, Hennessy and Healy were inside the Kilkenny Court House at an early hour, awaiting the actual announcement of the result. Though the Parnellites asserted up to the last moment that victory was hovering over their banners, the defeat of their candidate was virtually admitted long before the close of the polls.

Immediately after the Sheriff had officially announced the result of the polling the Parnellites present moved in a body to the front of the Court House, and then, with a cheer hoisted Mr. Parnell upon their shoulders and gave him what might be termed a rousing reception. Mr. Parnell was upon the point of making a speech to his followers, when Timothy and Maurice Healy appeared among the crowd. The Parnellites resented the so-called intrusion by assuming menacing attitudes and giving vent to various threats which implied personal violence to the Healys in case they did not leave the scene.

Finally, Mr. Parnell, in order to prevent what seemed likely to be a row, asked the police who were guarding the Court House to induce the Healys to withdraw, as their presence was causing a disturbance. The police promptly acted upon Mr. Parnell's suggestion, and the Healys were eventually prevailed upon to depart under police protection. While the Healys were being escorted out of danger Mr. Parnell diverted the attention of the crowd by resuming his attempt to make a speech to his followers, saying he would not be turned aside from his determination to do his duty to Ireland, seeing that the result of the contest in North Kilkenny was brought about by conspiracy. Mr. Parnell added that he would go through Ireland fighting every election, and that he felt confident of eventual triumph.

The leading members of the Parnellite party in that section, after the announcement of the defeat of Mr. Vincent Scully, were seen parading the Court House passages apparently being in a very despondent state of mind.

Mr. Vincent Scully, the defeated candidate, will lodge a petition protesting against the election of Sir John Pope Hennessy, on the ground of undue influence upon the part of the priests, particularly referring to the priests' action in connection with the illiterate voters of Castlecomer.

In connection with the formal protest to be made by Mr. Vincent Scully against the validity of the election, it is said that over 200 votes are challenged by the Parnellites.

The first public meeting of the McCarthyite committee took place at Dublin after the election. It is almost needless to add that everybody present was filled with enthusiasm over the result of the contest in North Kilkenny.

At a meeting of the National Committee of the Home Rulers in Dublin, Mr. William Murphy who was in the chair, said that Parnell had disregarded Ireland's voice and that it would be necessary to stop him in his mad career by every legislative means. The committee decided to start a daily morning newspaper, which will be edited by Mr. O'Brien.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

President Harrison Invites Other Nations to Participate.

The following proclamation has just been issued by President Harrison:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A Proclamation: Whereas, satisfactory proof has been presented to me that provision has been made for adequate grounds and buildings for the uses of the World's Columbian Exposition, and that a sum, not less than $10,000,000 to be used and expended for the purposes of said exposition, has been provided in accordance with the conditions and requirements of Section 10 of an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the products of the soil, mine and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," approved April 25, 1890.

Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said act, do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened on the 1st day of May, in the year 1893, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, and will not be closed before the last Thursday in October of the same year. And, in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of an event that is pre-eminent in human history, and of lasting interest to mankind, by appointing representatives thereto, and sending such exhibits to the World's Columbian Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 24th day of December, 1890, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteenth.

[Seal.] BENJAMIN HARRISON.

By the President,

JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

DESPERADOES RUN AMUCK.

But They Are Finally Shot Dead by a Town Marshal.

Michael, John and Peter Kane, brothers, came into Hinckley, Minn., a few evenings ago, and in less than an hour had driven everybody in the place off the streets by indiscriminately firing revolvers and flourishing knives.

Marshal Booth finally corralled and arrested them. He marched them up the street half a block, when they broke away and began firing at him. The officer shot John and Peter dead and Michael was captured. He may be lynched. They had terrorized the lumber camp for a long time. The Marshal gave himself up.

LATER NEWS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES HUGHES STOKES, a hero of the Seminole and Civil Wars, died at New York City, aged seventy-seven.

WINNIE KROPPER was brutally murdered and hacked to pieces at Bohemiaville, Long Island, N. Y., by Frank Krulich.

DR. GEORGE F. SHRADY has inoculated eight patients for cancer with the Koch lymph at the New York City Cancer Hospital.

THE Fishing Creek Lumber Company, of Lancaster, Penn., with a capital of $100,000, made an assignment to William B. Given.

THE racing stud of the late Hon. August Belmont, comprising twenty-eight head in all, was disposed of by auction at the Nursery Stud near Babylon, Long Island, N. Y., the lot realizing a total of $123,600, of which Potomac, the Futurity winner and champion of his age on this continent, brought $25,000.

CLAUDE MCCARTHY, aged thirteen, and John Mahar, twelve years old, were drowned while skating at Muskegon, Mich.

BIG FOOT'S band of Indians have surrendered; the hostiles are returning to Pine Ridge Agency from the Bad Lands.

DR. M. A. DAUPHIN, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and for twenty years President of the Louisiana Lottery Company, died in New Orleans, La., at the age of fifty-three years.

THE annual report of William W. Bates, Commissioner of Navigation, has been filed in the Navy Department.

THE Secretary of Agriculture has made an order closing all the ports, except St. Albans, in the collection district of Vermont against the importation of cattle, sheep, and other ruminants and swine, and requiring that all such animals imported through that collection district must enter at the Port of St. Albans, where they must be inspected.

THE recent heavy fall of snow was utilized in Washington for an impromptu carnival on Pennsylvania avenue, between the Capitol and the Treasury Department, participated in by nearly 200 sleighs.

AT a public meeting held in Edinburgh resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the Scotch railway strikers. Many clergymen were present and delivered addresses.

ACCORDING to the Constitution Dr. Roberto Sacasa resigned the Presidency of Nicaragua on December 25 to Colonel Ignacio Chacez, who will be Chief Magistrate for two months, when Dr. Sacasa will resume office as President for four years.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE Brotherhood of Carpenters has 85,000 members.

CHILDREN are working in Cincinnati for wages as low as six cents per day.

THE city of London will build and rent houses to workingmen at a slight profit.

A GENERAL movement of coal miners for an eight-hour day is to be made next May.

ON Christmas Eve the Order of the Knights of Labor was twenty-one years old.

A MANUFACTURERS' federation of boot and shoemakers in England is all but established.

THE united mine workers of America will attempt to enforce the eight-hour rule on May 1, 1891.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has given orders that women shall not be employed at night in any German Government factory.

THE companies controling twenty-five piano factories in New York City have agreed that nine hours shall constitute a working day.

A CONVENTION of patternmakers will be held in Chicago in February to prepare for the adoption of the eight-hour rule, which is to go into effect March 1.

DURING the last fiscal year the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has paid to the widows and orphaus and disabled members $322,500, making a grand total of $3,122,669.61.

THE average wages paid to women and children, of which a large number are employed in the various kinds of factories in Baltimore, is not over $4.25 per week of six days of nine hours each.

THERE are 6000 white women in Richmond, Va., who work for their own living. The majority are employed in the tobacco, cigarette and cheroot factories, but many are employed as clerks in stores, typewriters and teachers.

THE Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of Great Britain has 30,000 members at present, organized in 298 local branches, eighty-eight of which were founded this year. The principal aim is to reduce the hours of labor.

A UKASE has just been issued by the Czar forbidden the employment of Austrian workmen in Russia either in agricultural districts or in factories. Laborers of Austrian nationality are conducted to the Austrain frontier every day in hundreds.

IN Austria there is a law governing the maximum working hours for men. By this law a man may not work in factories or shops more than eleven hours daily, not including rests. Exceptions can be made by permission of the Trades Minister, in conjunction with the Minister of the Interior. In urgent cases the consent of the local authorities will suffice.

CAPTURE OF INDIANS.

Nearly All of Sitting Bull's Followers Secured.

Major-General Schofield has received a telegram at Washington, from General Miles dated Rapid City, Dakota, as follows:

"I believe all, or very nearly all, of the followers of Sitting Bull have been captured. Colonel Sumner reports to-day the capture of Big Foot's band of Sioux, numbering 150. He has been one of the most defiant and threatening. The result so far has been satisfactory."

General Schofield is very much pleased with this report, and said that he hoped to hear very soon that all the hostile Indians had surrendered.

ELEVEN battle ships, with an aggregate displacement of 70,000 tons, are now being built for the German Government. At Elberg no fewer than seventy torpedo boats are being built for the Government.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Domestic and Foreign Affairs by Telegraph and Cable.

Two Hundred Perish on a Burning Chinese Steamer.

Further advices from China as to the burning of the steamship Shanghai near Woo Hoo, in the province of Ngan-Hoei, about fifty miles from Nanking, show that the disaster was much more serious than at first imagined. The earlier advices received stated that the crew, consisting of about sixty natives, together with several European officers, were supposed to have met death either in the flames or subsequently by drowning while attempting to escape from the burning vessel. It now seems that the number of lives lost will amount to over two hundred, and that they all lost their lives by drowning. A terrible panic, it appears, occurred among the Chinese passengers and crew as soon as the alarm of fire was heard, and the panic increased terribly when the flames spread beyond the control of the terror-stricken crew.

A few European officers on board the Shanghai seem to have done their best to maintain some kind of order among the Chinamen, but without result. The large majority of those who lost their lives did so by jumping overboard in order to escape from the flames. Others met their deaths through the swamping of the clumsily lowered and overcrowded boats.

There are two British steamships bearing the name of Shanghai now in Chinese waters. One is the Shanghai of 2044 tons register, which left London October 19 for Shanghai. The second steamship Shanghai in Chinese waters is of 2217 tons register, and is technically known as engaged in "trading locally in China seas."

It is generally admitted that it is this last vessel which has been burned.

Koch's Lymph in Paris.

Dr. Pean in a lecture at the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, France, on the result of the Koch cure upon diseases of the throat, stated that three patients had been given injections of the lymph for affections of the larynx. One of the three had been completely cured. Another, who is suffering from tuberculosis, combined with pulmonary lesions and laryngal fistulæ, is progressing favorably, the fistulæ giving evidence of healing. The third patient, who had lost his voice, recovered it. No treatment other than the lymph had been used. It was, therefore, said Dr. Pean, clearly a remedy in effecting cures, although up to the present time it could not be claimed that any really permanent cures had been effected. It was, nevertheless, the case that a notable amelioration approaching cure had been achieved.

Dr. Pean's statement made a profound impression upon the large audience of medical men present.

The Veterinary Society has made an application to the municipal authorities of Paris for a subvention to assist in making experiments with the Koch remedy on diseased cattle.

Shooting Deserters in Mexico.

As is customary, all the Mexican soldiers in the garrison at Juarez, Mexico, attend the bull fights with the exception of a guard at the barracks and at the prison, and during an interesting fight that occurred the other day the corporal of the guard was killed by a member of the guard, and immediately afterward nine of the guard seized their guns and made a break for the hills just west of the city. The remaining soldiers followed in pursuit, keeping up a steady fire on the deserters. A number of the mounted police joined in the pursuit and fired on them at short range with six shooters.

The deserters in the meantime had separated into two parties, one pursued by the police and the other by the soldiers. The squad that was pursued by the police was completely surrounded and surrendered. One of them died shortly afterward from wounds received.

Of the five men who were pursued by the soldiers two were captured, one being badly wounded. The other three made good their escape. Military justice is very swift in Mexico, and, as this is one of the gravest offences that could be committed, the survivors will be tried by court martial, stood up on the south side of an adobe wall and shot to death by musketry.

Pension Claims Filed.

A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that up to December 30, claims have been filed under the act of June 27, 1890, as follows: Original invalid claims, 174,405; original widows' claims, 56,631; additional claims to others on file, 301,362. Total, 531,399. During the week ended December 20, 1890, 9173 claims of all kinds were received and 5578 disposed of; 1,152,041 claims were pending in the office on December 20, 1890. Of the claims disposed of during the week, 4366 were allowed and 1212 rejected.

Death and Devastation.

A disastrous boiler explosion occurred on the premises of Gus Loewenstein, Jr., butcher and manufacturer of sausages at Cincinnati, Ohio. Seven dwelling houses were wrecked. Bertha Gray, a child, was killed. Mrs. Loewenstein has a broken back and cannot live. Mrs. Baum, her daughter, is badly cut and bruised. William Higgins, rib broken and badly bruised; Mike Kennedy, cut about the head; Mrs Gray and her daughter Jennie were both slightly injured.

Shot to Death.

A report has just reached Kingfisher, Oklahoma, from the Cheyenne Reservation that a band of Indians had wreaked summary vengeance upon a cowboy who had in a drunken wantonness shot and mortally wounded a squaw of that tribe. They tied him to a stake and shot him to death.

Two Dead, Ten Injured.

During a bloody affray which occurred at Swan Lake, Ark., in a resort called "Africa," at a colored people's ball, two colored men were killed and ten more or less seriously injured, some of whom were expected to die.

ANTOINE LA LONDRE, aged 104 years, died at Kingston, Ont. He was born near Quebec in 1787 and served in the war of 1812. He was in fair health until last Tuesday. His end was painless. His wife, ninety-three, was with him in his last hours. Mr. La Londre, a week before his death, danced joyously in his son-in-law's house.

THE cattle men of Southern Arizoua are making an endeavor to raise $10,000 in order to sink wells along the old emigrant trail to California. The burdensome railroad rates, which eat up the profits of the cattle producers, are the cause of this movement.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY NEW YORK, N.Y.

First of Our Merino Sheep.

In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some valuable crown flocks of sheep were sold to raise money. The (then) American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, a Mr. Jarvis, purchased 1300 head and sent them to this country. A portion of the pure and unmixed merino blood of these flocks is still to be found in some few parts of this country. Such was really the origin of the immense flocks of fine wooled sheep now to be found in this country. —*New York Herald.*

MRR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, wife of the richest man in America, enjoys being her own housekeeper. She keeps a set of books accounting for all her household expenses.

$1,000 REWARD!

The above reward will be paid for proof of the existence of a better LINIMENT than MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL or a better Worm Remedy than MERCHANT'S WORM TABLETS. Sold everywhere.

JOHN HODGE, Sec'y,
Merchant's Gargling Oil Co.,
Lockport, N. Y., U. S. A.

FAIRY BREATH FLAVOR sent free for 35 cents (stamps). Agents wanted, lady or gentleman, everywhere. FAIRY BREATH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 166 Duane Street, New York.

FRAY WORK 60 asst'd beautiful Silk & Satin pcs. enough to cover 500 sq. ins. 20c.; best, 25c. LEMARIE'S SILK MILL, Little Ferry N. J.

Arab Wrestlers.

There was a fine exhibition of strength of the Arabs at a wrestling match in a valley around which the mountains rose gradually, forming a natural amphitheater, says a recent writer. Here a large audience sat on the rocks overlooking the space below. The rival tribes were seated at each end of the valley, while their chiefs walked proudly up and down in front of them. Then one of the chiefs would call out a champion and challenge a rival. The two would throw off their cloaks and rush at each other, and wrestle until one would get his head under the body of the other, and with great force, throw his adversary in the air over his back. Sometimes after a desperate struggle the chiefs would have to separate them; they being equal, neither one being able to throw the other.

Guaranteed five year eight per cent. First Mortgages on Kansas City property, interest payable every six months; principal and interest collected when due and remitted without expense to lender. For sale by J. H. Bauerlein & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Write for particulars

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FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Lee Wa's Chinese Headache Cure. Harmless in effect, quick and positive in action. Sent prepaid on receipt of $1 per bottle. Adeler & Co., 522 Wyandotte st., Kansas City, Mo

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Any person sending us their name and address will receive information that will lead to a fortune. Benj. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Timber, Mineral, Farm Lands and Ranches in Missouri, Kansas, Texas and Arkansas, bought and sold. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Oklahoma Guide Book and Map sent any where on receipt of 50 cts. Tyler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

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FOR A ONE-DOLLAR BILL sent us by mail we will deliver, free of all charges, to any person in the United States, all of the following articles, carefully packed:

One two-ounce bottle of Pure Vaseline,	10 cts.
One two-ounce bottle of Vaseline Pomade,	15 "
One jar of Vaseline Cold Cream,	15 "
One Cake of Vaseline Camphor Ice,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, unscented,	10 "
One Cake of Vaseline Soap, exquisitely scented,	25 "
One two-ounce bottle of White Vaseline,	25 "
	$1.10

Or for postage stamps any single article at the price named. On no account be persuaded to accept from your druggist any Vaseline or preparation therefrom unless labelled with our name, because you will certainly receive an imitation which has little or no value.

Chesebrough Mfg. Co., 24 State St., N. Y.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
PAINLESS. EFFECTUAL.
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.
For BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS

Such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Fullness and Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.
BEECHAM'S PILLS TAKEN AS DIRECTED RESTORE FEMALES TO COMPLETE HEALTH

For Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.,

they *ACT LIKE MAGIC, Strengthening* the muscular *System*, restoring long-lost *Complexion*, bringing back the *keen edge of appetite*, and arousing with the *ROSEBUD OF HEALTH* the *whole physical energy* of the human frame. One of the best guarantees to the *Nervous and Debilitated* is that BEECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PROPRIETARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, *who* (if *your* druggist does not keep them) WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS on RECEIPT of PRICE, 25cts. A BOX. (MENTION THIS PAPER.)

Ely's Cream Balm Cures
COLD IN HEAD
RELIEVES INSTANTLY.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAYFEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.
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THE DR. TAFT BROS. M. CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

"K-WREN"
COUGH BALSAM AND TROCHES POSITIVELY Cures Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Diseases.
Fred. H. Pape, of Hoboken, N. J., says: "The wonderful 'K-W REN' remedies cured my boy of a croupy cold within 36 hours."
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BEST IN THE WORLD
Get the Genuine sold Everywhere.

Mount Union.

Mrs. Nevin Shaffer, of Harrisburg, visited Mrs. Jno. Shaver over Christmas.

Wood Maxwell is visiting friends and relatives in McConnellstown for a week or ten days.

George Nevell and Emory Winskey, of Altoona, were in town last week.

A. M. Apgar, of Philipsburg, and Albert Apgar, of Huntingdon, former residents of this place, were in town on Thursday and Friday last.

Mrs. S. B. Nevell, of this place, is visiting in Cumberland, Md.

Christmas was quietly and appropriately observed here by our citizens generally. The services held in the several churches were highly interesting.

Charles Bennett, of Milroy, Mifflin county, brother of H. S. Bennett, of this place, with his wife, is visiting here among relatives and friends.

Horace C. Chilcote, who resided in this place once, is again among relatives and friends. He is looking well.

What proves to be the largest snow, so far this season, fell last week, and by times is still falling. The hearts of those who are the possessors of horses and sleighs are consequently happier.

Wm. Jamison, who has been absent on business for nearly a year, has returned home looking well.

James McConahy, of Mapleton, a frequent visitor to this place, was in town on Monday.

Hare's Valley.

The oyster supper and festival held at A. W. Pheasant's, under the auspices of the Latta Grove Grange, was a success. The attendance on Saturday night was large.

The Christmas exercises held at Latta Grove chapel were very interesting and well conducted, and many were made happy by the gifts they received.

D. H. Walker, whose illness was noted in these columns some time ago, is able to be about with the aid of crutches.

Miss Ettie Pheasant, one of Cass township's bright school marms, is home for the holidays. Miss P. is teaching in Orbisonia and we are glad to hear of her success with her school.

Miss Katie Styker, of Clearfield, is paying friends in this valley a visit.

J. A. Forshey, formerly of this valley, but now a resident of Smith valley, was united in marriage with Miss Kate Hammond, of Smith valley, Wednesday, the 24th inst.

Miss Rena B. Smith, of this valley, is visiting friends in Trough Creek.

Rev. Adams held communion services at Bowman's chapel on last Sunday.

The first quarterly meeting for this year' on the Calvin circuit, was held at Latta Grove chapel. Rev. F. Talhelm was present and delivered three very excellent sermons. Rev. F. T. Lipscome will now take charge of the work.

Mrs. David, of Henderson township, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dell.

Saltillo.

Miss Anna Ashman, of Rock Hill, is visiting her uncle, C. Greene.

"Santa Claus" visited the children of the Methodist and Baptist Sunday schools on Christmas day and gladdened their hearts by a poke of candy.

Misses Nora and Ida Greene received each a gold watch on Christmas morning.

Mrs. Clara McNeil received, through her Sunday school class, on Chrismas day a handsome brooch, as a token of love and esteem.

The meeting in the M. E. church is growing in interest so far. There have been four penitents at the altar, with three conversions.

Rev. Burrows will start a protracted meeting at Meadow Green M. P. church on Sunday night.

Seibert Strayer, of Lewisburg, is visiting friends at Saltillo.

The Corbin brothers are home on a visit.

Oliver McClain, of Ohio, is here visiting his mother and brother, David. He is accompanied by his son, who is named for his brother David E., and who was presented by his uncle, David, with a handsome watch and chain as a name sake-present.

Miss Lucy Uttley received a watch on Christmas day, also her sister, Mrs. Clara McNeil, a handsome gold watch.

Miss Anna Cornelius is home at her father's after a long visit at Shade Gap.

Master Raymond Greene received through "Santa Claus," a pretty watch on Christmas morning.

"Santa Claus" has been very liberal with Saltillo folks this winter.

Little Trough Creek.

One of those pleasant events of such frequet occurrence nowadays, took place at C. W. Steele's on Christmas. The children concluded to give the parents a surprise, and they did it in a sensible way. In order that presents might not be duplicated they raised a purse of $25 and purchased such articles as would be useful and pleasing to look on with kind rememberance in after years. There being just three of the children married, three turkeys were provided, with other eatables to correspond, and placed on an extension table gotten expressly for that occasion. Their children and grand children were all present, except "Billy" who is in the west. Then to top the climax those two old political war horses Dr. A. Smith and Squire Simeon Wright being the two nearest neighbors were called in to assist in getting away with the good things which of course they did to the satisfaction of all.

Squire L. W. Pheasant had a successful party hauling limestone on last Saturday a week. His brother, S. H. Pheasant has been hauling his limestone the past week. As far as I have learned these are the only ones burning lime this winter. Neighbors you had better look out or the Pheasants will get away from you if they can't fly. Limeing is hard work but it pays as well in this valley as any work a farmer does.

It is said that N. Q. Wright has bought the ex-sheriff Greenland farm. Newt is fond of work and he can certainly indulge in it to his heart's content.

I hear that our old friend and neighbor, Simeon Wright, is in the race for the appointment of poor director. All I have to say as it will be a republican is, that there is no more deserving and better qualified man in the county. His business qualifications are good. He has a mind of his own which he would exercise in the interest of the taxpayers, and unlike some of his competitors his general make up is kind. Just such a one as should be in a position to take care of the unfortunate poor, which we always have with us. Beside all this he was so shamefully used during the last campaign for not giving a verdict before he heard the evidence that he ought to have the appointment.

The Christmas entertainments at Calvin and Otterbein passed off very creditably. The ministers were not forgotten.

A few of the neighbors gathered in and hauled Uncle John Hazzard a lot of wood on last Saturday. The old man is quite feeble.

The snow week before last measured 28 inches in depth in Ezra Greenland's lot, a fair place to measure it, as it drifted much as it fell. The snow of last week measured 12 inches. We don't often have 40 inches of snow in two falls in succession. Our roads are badly drifted.

I noticed that a representative of the Mount Union marble works called on the ITEM recently. Hope he don't think any of the ITEM force ought to be buried.

Miss Clara Hazzard and E. B. Greenland, of Altoona, are spending their holiday vacation in the valley.

Elder Cole, an old school Baptist preacher, from Royalton, Ohio, preached on Saturday and Sunday nights at Pine Grove, and will preach at the same place next Thursday night. He is quite a ready talker.

That wedding that was to be in the upper end on Christmas I believe didn't be, the preacher not arriving until Friday. I have not learned whether it is put off till next Christmas or when. Of course I will be informed in due time.

—My stock was never larger nor more varied than at present. I have stocked up in every department and am confident that I can supply the people of Saltillo and vicinity with heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, wall paper, shades, and furniture of every description, at prices which defy competition. A cordial invitation to come and see my goods, is extended to all. D. E. McCLAIN, Saltillo, Pa.

Read and Profit by it!

We have the following Shoes that we intend closing out for cash or country produce at cost: 33 pairs Misses' Lace Calf Shoes (pegged), of

1	4	6	8	6	5	3
9	10	11	12	13	1	2

Also, our entire stock of

Clothing,

consisting of Suits for Youths, Boys and Men, and a lot of Overcoats. We have left 26 pairs of

Blankets

that must be sold, and now is your opportunity. We have sold 52 pairs to this date and the reason our sales have been so great in the blanket line is we sacrifice them.

Just received a lot of new crop Raisins and Currants.

Woolen Goods.

We have a large stock of Woolen Goods, consisting of all kinds and makes—Cassimeres, Flannel, Skirting, Ladies' Cloths, Waterproofs. In fact a complete line in all respects that we are offering at sacrifice prices.

Underwear.

We have in stock a complete line of these goods we have marked away down. Black and Colored Cashmeres at cost. We have a complete line of Woolen Hosiery for men, women and children. Just received a

Car Load of Salt,

consisting of all sizes of sacks, from 5 lb. sack dairy to 190 pound ground alum.

Gloves.

The season is here for Gloves and remember we have a complete stock at bottom figures. We handle nothing but the best

Groceries

the market can afford. Also, Flour of the finest grade—the celebrated Minnehaha, a high patent; Northwestern Flour, manufactured at Minneapolis, Minn, Also, our common Roller Flour.

Meats Meats

Our stock is complete. We have just received a barrel of prime country Mince Meat, which we will sell at bottom figures.

Respectfully,

A. B. GILLAM,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

F. H. Harrison. D. F. Harrison.

F. H. Harrison & Son

DEALERS IN

Stoves and Tinware,

Mount Union, Penn'a.

Roofing and Spouting a Specialty

The road between Mapleton and Mount Union being now open, our facilities for doing work in the former place are better than heretofore. Prompt service and satisfaction guaranteed.

Send us your orders. Estimates on Roofing and Sprouting, cheerfully furnished.

New Shoe Store.

Having opened a new Shoe Store in

Hazlett's Block,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.,

I respectfully ask a share of patronage.

You will find a complete asortment of

BOOTS and SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS and RUBBER GOODS, ETC., ETC.,

To suit everybody from the infant to the oldest citizen, and the prices are as low as can be had anywhere. The room is well lighted, attractive, and goods show to advantage. No trouble to show goods, and all are welcome to inspect them.

Goods sold for cash giving the customer the advantage of the extra per cent, usually added for delinquents.

GEO. W. YOCUM.

Fall & Winter Millinery

I have now a large and full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods for Ladies.

Trimmings, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Silks, Satins, Laces, Ribbons, Underwear and Hosiery for Ladies and Children.

Prices As Low As the Lowest!

Ladies, come and see my Goods.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET, - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

PURITY and CLEANLINESS

Are Two Things Everybody Desires in Their Groceries and Spices.

I keep a large stock of Groceries and Spices, all of which will be found clean and pure. It isn't necessary to enumerate them, but you will find what you want in this line at my store.

Oysters by the st w or quart.

Canned Goods, Dried Fruit ad Green Apples.

I have a big stock of HOLIDAY CANDIES and articles suitable for presents.

Petit's American Cough Cure, Mother Hubbard's Cough Cure, Dr. Band's Croup and Cough Syrup, and Cough Drops always in stock.

WM. LOVE,

Mapleton Depot, - Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 16th 1889.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Harrisburg Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15	1045	
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 10	Harrisburg	12 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 28	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 45	Duncannon	11 07	6 21	9 30
4 05	9 26	5 12	Newport	10 44	5 50	900
	9 52	5 34	Thompsont'n	10 25	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 52	Port Royal	10 09	5 09	8 19
4 39	10 20	5 58	Mifflin	10 05	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 43	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 31	Granville	9 36	4 29	7 36
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 20	4 12	7 20
5 40	11 39	7 09	N. Hamilton	2 02	3 51	7 00
5 40	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 56	3 46	6 54
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 51	3 38	6 47
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 45	3 32	6 41
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 35	3 20	6 30
6 25	12 31	7 55	Petersburg	8 20	3 06	
6 33	12 40	8 03	Barree	8 13	2 59	
6 40	12 46	8 09	Spruce Creek	8 06	2 54	
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 55	2 42	
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 49	2 35	
7 11	1 16	8 35	Tipton	7 40	2 26	
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 32	2 18	
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 26	2 11	
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 15	2 00	
12 45	6 50		Pittsburg		5 30	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

Huntingdon Accommodation leaves Altoona daily at 11.30 p. m., and arrives at Huntingdon at 12.40 a. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	SOUTH Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	NORTH Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 32	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 20	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed, No. 10.	Mixed, No. 8.	Mail, No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail, No. 1.	Mixed, No. 7.	Mixed, No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	12 09	4 21	Robertsdale	L9 00	6 00	1 00
6 29	11 56	4 10	Cook's	9 11	6 13	1 13
6 21	11 48	4 04	Rocky Ridge	9 19	6 21	1 21
6 15	11 42	3 57	Cole's	9 24	6 27	1 27
5 40	11 07	3 27	Saltillo	9 54	6 57	1 56
5 20	10 58	3 20	Three Springs	10 01	7 05	2 04
5 08	10 42	3 06	*Beersville	10 14	7 20	2 17
4 52	10 27	2 52	Rockhill	10 27	7 35	2 32
4 22	9 54	2 26	Shirley	10 43	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 45	2 18	*Augh. Mills	10 51	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 25	2 05	Mount Union	11 05	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m.

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50, a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 23	9 40	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 42
6 16	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 49
6 08	9 25	*Cedar Rock	5 45	4 57
6 04	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 01
5 58	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 46	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 19
5 37	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 28

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

—Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure indigestion, heart burn, costiveness and all malarial diseases. Twenty-five cents per bottle. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Twenty-two volumes of Scribner's Magazine, Volume 47 to the present of Harpers', and complete set of Century-magazines elegantly bound will be sold cheap. For further particulars call at this office.